Manitoba Justice
(including Justice Initiatives Fund)

Annual Report
2015 - 2016

Manitoba

Manitoba Justice
Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation
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ATTORNEY GENERAL
MINISTER OF JUSTICE

Room 104
Legislative Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba CANADA
R3C 0V8

Her Honour the Honourable Janice C. Filmon, C.M., O.M.
Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba
Room 234 Legislative Building
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

It is my privilege to present for the information of Your Honour the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2016.

Respectfully submitted,

Honourable Heather Stefanson
Minister of Justice
Attorney General

Manitoba

Justice
Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General
Room 110 Legislative Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3C 0V8

Honourable Heather Stefanson
Minister of Justice
Attorney General
Room 104 Legislative Building
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8

Dear Minister Stefanson:

I am pleased to present the *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice and the Justice Initiatives Fund for 2015-16.

Our vision as a Department is that Manitobans are safe in their communities and have confidence in the justice system. To work toward that vision, our mission is that we support and promote safe and just communities for all Manitobans. These statements reflect the single collective purpose that our Department serves.

2015-16 saw the proclamation of *The Restorative Justice Act*. This legislation promotes the increased use of alternatives to the traditional court system for criminal matters where appropriate. In the right circumstances, restorative justice approaches can be swifter, more satisfying to victims, and help offenders to correct their behaviour. This year also saw the commencement of a new Intensive Case Assessment Process in the Prosecutions Service which is now assessing all in-custody matters at the earliest opportunity to determine cases that can be diverted out of the criminal court system or otherwise dealt with as quickly as possible. Ongoing discussions with police agencies continue to make progress toward increased electronic disclosure to further improve the efficiency of the criminal justice system. Legal Aid Manitoba this year rolled out a new online billing system for more innovative and efficient delivery of their services.

This has been a busy year for the Department of Justice. A total of 94,328 new criminal charges were processed in the Provincial Court while the Court of Queen's Bench opened 21,000 new files.

This year the Criminal Property Forfeiture Unit initiated actions against 47 properties and resolved proceedings on 74 files in the Court of Queen's Bench, and initiated 469 files and resolved 382 using administrative forfeiture proceedings, yielding an approximate total of $1.4 million to promote safer communities through payments to law enforcement agencies and to contribute to compensation and services for victims of crime. Funding for the Justice Practitioners Summit, which was hosted by Manitoba on January 7-8, 2016, was also made possible through proceeds of the Criminal Property Forfeiture fund. This event was attended by approximately 200 people from across Canada including the families of murdered and missing Indigenous women, police investigators, prosecutors, victim workers and other key stakeholders.

All of this work, and much more, is due to the hard work of the Department's staff. Much credit and recognition also needs to go to our partners in the administration of justice outside the Department, such as police, the legal profession, community organizations, and of course the judiciary, whose leadership is invaluable. The justice system is complex and interdependent and it has never been more important to work collaboratively with other justice partners to support a safe society and a strong system of justice for Manitobans.

This is only a small sampling of the work of our department, all of which I am immensely proud.

Yours truly,

Julie Frederickson
Deputy Minister of Justice
Deputy Attorney General

Manitoba

Sous-ministre de la Justice
et sous-procureur général

Palais législatif, bureau 110
Winnipeg (Manitoba) R3C 0V8

Madame Heather Stefanson
Ministre de la Justice
Procureure générale
Palais législatif, bureau 104
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Madame la Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter le *Rapport annuel* du ministère de la Justice du Manitoba et du Fonds des initiatives concernant l'administration de la justice pour l'exercice 2015-2016.

La vision de notre ministère est que les Manitobains soient en sécurité dans leurs collectivités et qu'ils aient confiance dans le système judiciaire. En vue de concrétiser cette vision, nous avons comme mission d'appuyer et de favoriser la sécurité et l'équité dans les collectivités pour toute la population du Manitoba. Ces énoncés résument l'objectif collectif de notre ministère.

En 2015-2016, la Loi sur la justice réparatrice a été proclamée. Cette loi favorise l'utilisation accrue de mesures de rechange à la place du système judiciaire traditionnel pour les causes criminelles, lorsque cela est indiqué. Dans les circonstances appropriées, la justice réparatrice peut être plus rapide et plus satisfaisante pour les victimes. Elle peut aussi aider les contrevenants à rectifier leur comportement. Cette année a aussi été marquée par le lancement d'un programme de traitement intensif des évaluations de causes dans la Division des poursuites. Dans le cadre de ce processus, toutes les causes visant des accusés en détention sont évaluées dès que possible afin de déterminer si elles peuvent être soustraites au système de justice pénale ou s'il y a moyen de les régler dans les plus brefs délais. Les discussions avec les services de police se poursuivent et progressent en vue d'accroître l'utilisation de la communication électronique afin d'améliorer encore le système de justice pénale. Cette année, la Société d'aide juridique du Manitoba a inauguré un nouveau système de facturation en ligne afin de rendre la prestation de ses services plus innovatrice et efficace.

Le ministère de la Justice a été très occupé cette année. Au total, 94 328 nouvelles accusations criminelles ont été traitées par la Cour provinciale, tandis que la Cour du Banc de la Reine a ouvert 21 000 dossiers.

Cette année, l'Unité de confiscation des biens obtenus ou utilisés criminellement a intenté des actions visant 47 biens et a réglé des instances dans 74 dossiers de la Cour du Banc de la Reine. Utilisant les procédures de confiscation administrative, l'Unité a aussi ouvert 469 dossiers et en a réglé 382, ce qui représente un rendement d'environ 1,4 million de dollars. Cette somme est consacrée à la promotion d'une meilleure sécurité dans les collectivités, grâce aux paiements accordés aux organismes chargés de l'application de la loi, ainsi qu'aux indemnités versées aux victimes d'actes criminels et aux services visant ces

personnes. Les produits du Fonds de confiscation de biens obtenus ou utilisés criminellement ont aussi permis l'octroi de financement au Sommet des praticiens de la justice, tenu au Manitoba les 7 et 8 janvier 2016. Environ 200 personnes de partout au Canada se sont rendues à cet évènement. On comptait parmi celles-ci des familles de femmes autochtones disparues ou assassinées, des enquêteurs de police, des procureurs, des travailleurs des services aux victimes et d'autres importants intervenants.

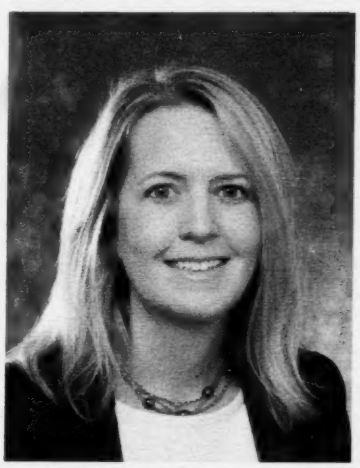
Toutes ces réalisations, et d'autres encore, sont attribuables au travail acharné des employés du ministère. Nous devons aussi reconnaître et féliciter nos partenaires dans l'administration de la justice à l'extérieur du ministère, comme les services de police, les avocats, les organismes communautaires et, bien entendu, la magistrature, dont le leadership est inestimable. Le système judiciaire est complexe et interdépendant. Il est plus important que jamais de collaborer avec nos partenaires afin d'assurer la sécurité dans la société et la solidité du système judiciaire pour tous les résidents du Manitoba.

Ce qui précède n'est qu'un aperçu du travail de notre ministère, dont je suis immensément fière.

Veuillez agréer, Madame la Ministre, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

La sous-ministre de la Justice et sous-procureure générale,

Julie Frederickson



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Introduction

With headquarters in downtown Winnipeg on historic Broadway, Manitoba Justice is responsible for the administration of civil and criminal justice in Manitoba. Key responsibilities flow from provincial legislation such as *The Department of Justice Act*, *The Correctional Services Act*, *The Legal Aid Manitoba Act* and *The Victims' Bill of Rights*. In addition, the department has significant delegated responsibility under federal legislation, as a result of the *Constitution Act, 1867*, which includes most notably the *Criminal Code* and the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Manitoba Justice is also responsible for the administration and enforcement of over 100 other provincial statutes[1] relating to civil law, court administration, correctional services, regulatory provisions and other matters for which the Manitoba government assumes legal responsibility.

Manitoba Justice, a large department with over 3,300 full time equivalent employees, provides a diverse range of services to Manitobans through many regional offices, facilities and operations. Department staff come from a wide variety of backgrounds, including lawyers, correctional officers, managers, administrators, financial officials, law enforcement specialists, information technologists, social workers, teachers, nurses, paralegals, and clerical and support staff.

Report Structure

The *Annual Report* of Manitoba Justice is organized in accordance with the department's appropriation structure. An appropriation is an amount of money voted by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba to provide for operation of a program during a fiscal year (April 1 through March 31). The total appropriation for Manitoba Justice is broken down into main and sub-appropriations for the specific divisions, branches and areas of the department.

The activities of every branch or section are outlined in this report. It includes information at the main and sub-appropriation levels for the department's objectives, actual results achieved, financial performance and major variances. It also provides a five-year historical table giving the departmental expenditures and staffing. Expenditure and revenue variances are explained. Reports and financial information are also provided for affiliated boards, agencies and commissions, some of which issue their own annual reports.

The report also includes information on the department's capital investments and projects supported by the Justice Initiatives Fund. Separate sections summarize the department's performance reporting, sustainable development and disclosures of wrongdoing by employees.

To maintain consistency among government-wide reporting documents, all dollar amounts contained in the financial tables and narratives are expressed to the nearest thousand dollars. For example, thirty-five thousand one hundred dollars is shown as 35 $(000s). Staffing resources are reported in the form of full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Vision and Mission

Our Mission is to support and promote safe and just communities for all Manitobans.

Our Vision is to ensure Manitobans are safe in their communities and have confidence in the justice system.

Our Values:

The Department's strength comes from its people. Accordingly,

- We are committed to building a department that promotes a respectful work environment and recognizes people's commitment, performance and achievements.
- We value personal integrity, leadership, responsibility, participation and teamwork.
- We encourage outstanding client and community service, initiative and innovation.

The Department has identified three critical values that will underpin its decision-making and change process:

- Corporate approach
- Evidence-based reforms
- Respectful and open dialogue

[1] See Appendix I for a complete list of acts administered by the Minister of Justice.

Our Principles:

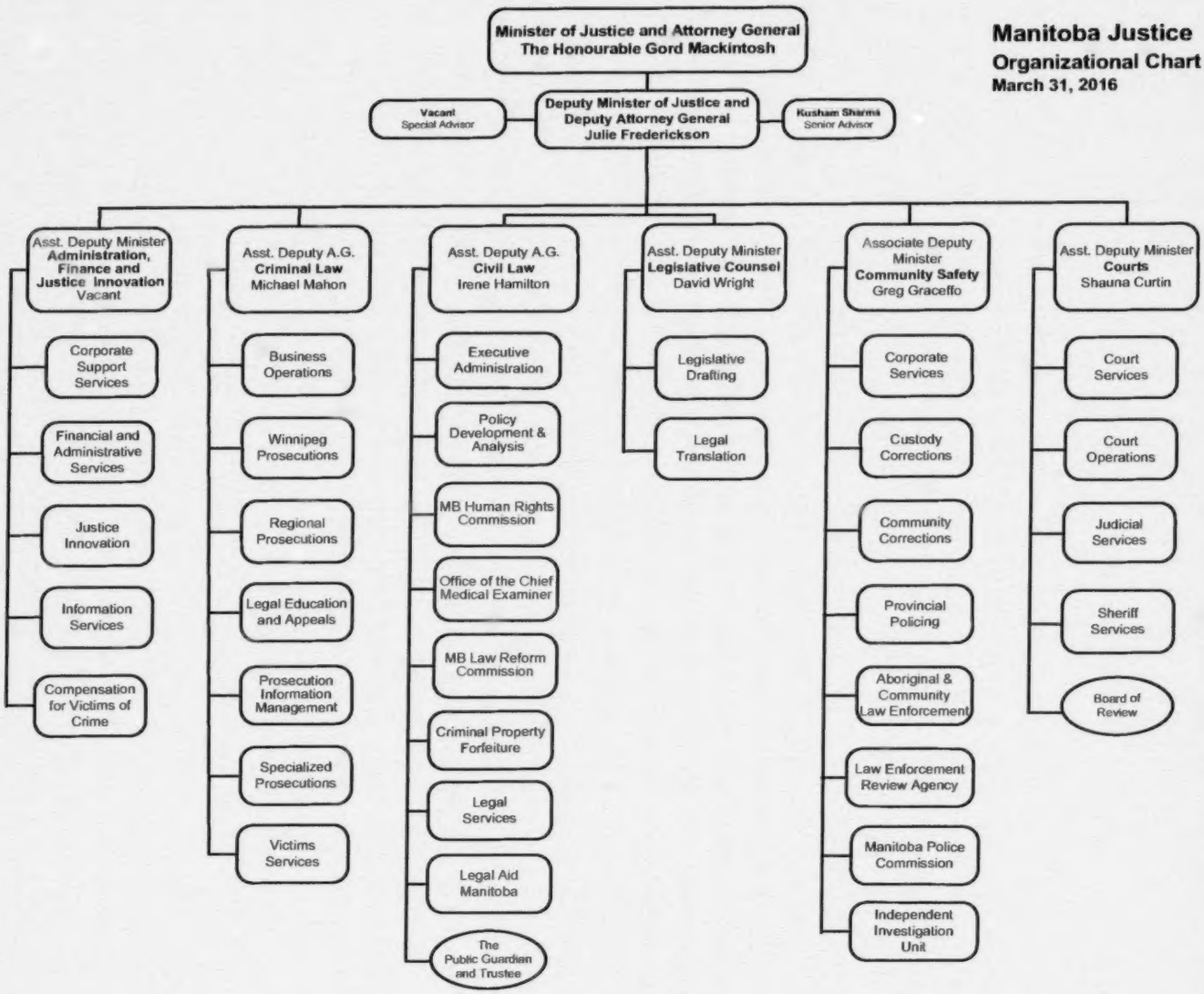
- We recognize that in the exercise of our authority, we at all times act in trust for the public.
- We accept that our system of justice is based on law and a respect for the rights of individuals as well as the rights of the community as a whole.
- We seek to promote an open and accessible system of justice that treats all persons fairly and with respect.
- We recognize the diversity in our society and the need to be responsive to that diversity, especially in regard to Indigenous persons.
- We value communication, co-operation and interdependence and recognize the need to involve government and non-government partners in the development of integrated approaches to the administration of justice in Manitoba and throughout Canada.
- We respect and value the role the public can play in the delivery of justice and in the shaping of our institutions and programs.
- We believe in promoting the individual's responsibility to the larger community.
- We support the development of preventative approaches to problems and the prompt and just resolution of conflicts.
- We recognize that there is a need to improve how Justice delivers service.

Departmental Organization

- The Department's finances are voted under six main appropriations: Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation (04-1), Criminal Law (04-2), Civil Law (04-3), Community Safety (04-4), Courts (04-5) and Costs Related to Capital Assets (04-6).

As illustrated on the organization chart, each operating division is led by an assistant deputy minister (ADM) or equivalent. The departmental structure includes a number of branches, offices, arm's length bodies and a special operating agency (SOA), the Office of the Public Guardian and Trustee. Special operating agencies are service operations within departments, granted more direct responsibility for results and increased management flexibility in order to encourage initiative and improve service delivery.

Manitoba Justice
Organizational Chart
March 31, 2016



Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation

The Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation appropriation (04-1) includes the department's executive and administrative support activities. It consists of two major components: executive administration and operational administration.

Executive Administration is comprised of two sub-appropriations identified as Minister's Salary, Executive Support. These areas provide leadership and direction to the department's operational divisions.

The Operational Finance and Administration component of the division is responsible for the department's administrative support and fiscal planning and control functions. It also provides financial services, justice innovation, continuous improvement, business intelligence, facilities management, procurement, fleet vehicles, parking, records management and the development and maintenance of information systems.

Executive Administration Component

Minister's Salary

The funds voted for Minister's Salary provide for additional compensation to the Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) appointed to Executive Council (Cabinet) as the Minister of Justice.

The Minister of Justice is also the Attorney General for Manitoba. The Attorney General's role is that of chief law officer for the Manitoba government and the official legal advisor to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and members of Cabinet. The responsibilities stemming from this role are unlike those of any other Cabinet member.

As Minister of Justice, the Minister represents the interests and perspectives of Manitoba Justice at Cabinet, while simultaneously representing the interests and perspectives of Cabinet to the department and the department's communities of interest.

As Attorney General, the Minister is the chief law officer of Manitoba. The Minister plays a special role in advising Cabinet to ensure the rule of law is maintained and that Cabinet actions are consistent with the law and the Constitution of Canada.

1 (a) Minister's Salary

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	37	1.00	37	0	

Executive Support

Executive support includes the staff and operation of the offices of the Minister and Deputy Minister who provide management direction and leadership to the department. Activities include advising the Minister on policies and emerging issues affecting the department, developing departmental policy, managing departmental activities and projects, and providing administrative services.

The Deputy Minister of Justice and Deputy Attorney General is the administrative head of the department, responsible for managing the day-to-day operations. As the senior public servant in the department, the Deputy Minister works with a team of Assistant Deputy Ministers and Executive Directors. The team, in turn, draws on the extensive accumulated knowledge of departmental personnel.

The Deputy Attorney General is the deputy chief law officer for the Manitoba government, following the Attorney General as chief law officer. The Deputy Attorney General, for example, can prefer an indictment under the

Criminal Code directly in the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba's superior trial court. There are also other discretionary prosecutorial powers given in law that the Deputy Attorney General may use.

1 (b) Executive Support

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	693	9.00	713	(20)	
Total Other Expenditures	86		88	(2)	

Operational Finance and Administration Component

The Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation Division of Manitoba Justice is responsible for the department's operational administration. The division is led by an Assistant Deputy Minister with oversight of three branches: Financial and Administrative Services (includes Justice Innovation), Information Systems and Compensation for Victims of Crime.

The Assistant Deputy Minister of the division exercises a governance role and is the designated officer for receiving and investigating disclosures made by Justice employees under *The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act*.

The support services provided by Administration, Finance and Justice Innovation Division have a significant overall impact on the daily operations of the department.

Financial and Administrative Services (includes Justice Innovation)

The Financial and Administrative Services Branch is comprised of four main groups: financial services, administration services, corporate services and justice innovation.

The financial services group assembles and co-ordinates the department's budget, processes all accounts payable, and monitors, evaluates and reports expenditures to senior management. It exercises a comptrollership function to ensure that all revenues are properly accounted for, and that all expenditures are made and reported in accordance with government policies and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

The administrative services group oversees the department's administrative operations and reporting. Responsibilities include procurement in general, sustainable development initiatives, contracts, leases for space and equipment, fleet vehicles, physical asset inventories, accommodations and capital project requests, staff parking, security, insurance, accommodation cost recoveries, workplace safety and health, and related staff training.

The corporate services group co-ordinates freedom of information access requests and compliance with *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA) and *The Personal Health Information Act* (PHIA). It also provides leadership and support to a number of special cross-divisional projects such as the development of the department's annual strategic plan, sustainability indicators reporting, performance reporting, continuous improvement initiatives (Lean management) and workload indicator development and reporting. Corporate services also manages departmental records and maintains the Manitoba Justice website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.

The Justice Innovation group was created in 2011 specifically to look at opportunities that would:

- Improve the average time to disposition for criminal matters
- Reduce the number of inmates on remand status through earlier case resolution
- Reduce the number of remands per case

In addition to working with partners across the Department of Justice, the unit works with the key stakeholders in the criminal justice system including the judiciary, police, Legal Aid and the private defence bar to develop and implement changes that will achieve improvements in the above noted areas.

The means of achieving the improvements cover a wide range of areas including organizational changes, policy changes, work process changes, investments in technology, and resource allocation. The team will conduct detailed review and analysis of current processes and their results to develop sound business cases for improvements and/or investments designed to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, recognizing that the rights of the accused must be protected. The approach will be incremental by tackling projects that will, when other changes are made in the future, add to any benefits already achieved through the initial projects.

1 (c) Financial and Administrative Services (includes Justice Innovation)

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,739	21.50	1,723	16	
Total Other Expenditures	211		235	(24)	

Information Systems

Information Systems provides vision and leadership in the use of technology to assist the department in accomplishing its goals. The branch either directly provides, or obtains from government shared services, the required services or resources to identify, develop, implement and maintain technology solutions that assist program areas in the delivery of effective services. The branch also has the responsibility of leading the department in the prioritization of initiatives that would benefit from the incorporation of technology. These projects have been identified through the Justice Technology Advisory Committee (JTAC) and were worked on in the last fiscal year:

Maintenance Enforcement System (M3P): A variety of enhancements to the system were implemented throughout the year.

Corrections Offender Management System (COMS) upgrade: The latest version of the product that includes new functionality related to sentence calculations, risk assessment, auditing and reporting is currently being tested.

Provincial Offences Act (POA)-Common Offence Notice (CON) System: This is a priority item for the Department as the proclamation of the POA is dependent on systems changes to CON. Changes to the system were worked on throughout the year and should be completed and tested by the fall of next year.

Jury Roll System: A new Jury Roll System was developed to replace the old system that was in outdated technology, and to increase efficiencies for the business area.

Public Trustee System Replacement: The current system is in old unsupported mainframe technology. An RFP was issued for re-hosting the application on modern server technology.

Legal Services Branch Billing and File Management System: An RFP for a replacement product was issued to replace the existing outdated application with a new and significantly improved legal time billing and accounting application. Implementation should be completed in 2016/2017 fiscal year.

Advisory Notes System: A new SharePoint site was developed to track advisory notes.

Queens' Bench Registry, Court of Appeal Rota, Court of Queen's Bench Rota move to SQL Server: This is an upgrade to the Registry and Rota systems to ensure they are using current technology that can be better supported. This project should be completed in the 2016/2017 fiscal year.

Manitoba Laws website: The website is a critical working tool for Legislative Counsel and is also the most frequently accessed government site. The technologies used to support the site are obsolete. Requirements have been gathered for a new solution. An RFP will be issued in the 2016/2017 fiscal year.

Prosecutions Information & Scheduling Management System (PRISM); Enhancements included implementing Phase 1 of PRISM Security whereby individual users are restricted from access to PRISM files involving persons known to them as well as modifying RCMP Officer information to accommodate the number that identifies an Officer who issues an electronic traffic ticket.

1 (d) Information Systems

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,022	10.00	1,089	(67)	
Total Other Expenditures	248		394	(146)	1
Recoverable from Part B – Capital	0		(216)	216	2

Explanations:
1. *Savings in software upgrades, staff training and conferences and consulting budgets*
2. *No recovery of salaries for staff dedicated to the Cooperative Justice project*

Compensation for Victims of Crime

Under the authority of the Victims' Bill of Rights (VBR), the Compensation for Victims of Crime Program provides compensation for personal injury or death resulting from certain crimes occurring within Manitoba. A claim may be filed by a person who is an innocent victim of a criminal incident, a surviving dependant of a person killed as a result of a crime, or a witness to a criminal incident. Compensation can include income replacement, funeral expenses, training and rehabilitation expenses, medical/dental costs and grief counselling for survivors of homicide victims.

In 2015/2016, the program processed 975 new applications for compensation. It also provided services to approximately 92 long-term pension and wage loss claimants. Total compensation expenses for the 2015/2016 fiscal year were $3,524. Actuarial forecasts of long-term liabilities to meet the future compensation needs of all active compensation clients have decreased an estimated $964. The decrease in the long-term liability is primarily due to the closing of four (4) long-term pension claims in the 2015/2016 fiscal year.

1 (e) Compensation for Victims of Crime

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	2,560		3,534	(974)	1

Explanation:
1. *Increase in the long term liability costs associated with a change in interest rate*

Criminal Law

The Criminal Law division (04-2) finances two branches within Justice. They are Manitoba Prosecutions Service and Victims Services.

Administration

The office of the Assistant Deputy Attorney General provides direction and required administrative support to the programs and offices of the Criminal Law Division of Manitoba Justice.

The Assistant Deputy Attorney General Criminal Law Division office is responsible for the Manitoba Criminal Law Division. It includes the Manitoba Prosecutions Service and its six offices across Manitoba as well as the Manitoba Justice Victims Services Division. The offices are supported with administrative and financial analysis requirements by the Director of Business Operations for Manitoba Prosecution Service along with subject matter experts from each department.

Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Manitoba Prosecutions Service is responsible for the prosecution of criminal and provincial offences in Manitoba as well as the conduct of inquests called by the Chief Medical Examiner. These offences include alleged provincial statute breaches, *Criminal Code*, some federal charges, as well as prosecutions under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. Crown attorneys also review police reports and provide advice to police on the appropriate criminal charges, investigations, and procedures. In addition, Crown attorneys provide lectures and seminars to the police, investigative agencies, and the general public on justice issues. Each year, the division hires articling students and provides a year of training and practical experience in the prosecution of offences under provincial Acts and the Criminal Code.

Led by an Assistant Deputy Attorney General (ADAG), the Manitoba Prosecution Service has a total of 311.3 staff FTEs. The total staff complement includes 6 management/legal positions (including the ADAG), 188 legal positions (including articling law students) and 123.3 professional/administrative support staff positions (including the Director of Business Operations).

The division is organized into six branches.

Winnipeg Prosecutions

The General Prosecution Units (GPU) of Winnipeg Prosecution Service prosecute all preliminary hearings and trials in Winnipeg which are not the responsibility of one of the specialized units. Led by the Director of Winnipeg Prosecutions they are responsible for files that are not resolved in the early stages of the life of a matter. During the intake process many files are diverted to restorative justice programs resulting in no charge being laid or the charge being stayed following diversion outside of the formal criminal court system. Generally more serious breaches of the Criminal Code and Provincial Statures or individuals with a history of involvement with the Criminal Justice system will proceed to a more formal court proceeding.

In addition to the General Prosecution Units, Stolen Auto and Youth Court Units report to the Director of Winnipeg Prosecution. The GPU has been responsible for the Mental Health Court as well as the Drug Treatment court although they will be moving to the Intensive Case Assessment Process Unit in the 2016/2017 fiscal year.

Regional Prosecutions

Regional Prosecution offices are based in Brandon, Dauphin, Portage la Prairie, The Pas, and Thompson. Regional Crown attorneys prosecute all adult and youth offences arising from the geographic regional court jurisdictional areas. In conjunction with lawyers from Winnipeg, prosecutions are conducted in circuit points in 58 communities throughout Manitoba.

Education and Appeals

The Education and Appeals division of Manitoba Prosecution Service provides continuing legal education programs to ensure all Crown Attorneys receive the necessary training and updated legal education in order to enable them to fulfill their roles as prosecutors. Articling students and lawyers in the early stages of their Manitoba Prosecution Service careers receive additional training and support through a specialized Training and Development Unit. The branch is also responsible for the review and conduct of appeals to the Manitoba Court of Appeal and Supreme Court of Canada.

Information Management, Disclosure and Intake Unit

The Director of Prosecution Information Management is responsible for PRISM (Prosecutions Scheduling and Management System), technological needs and requirements, and all areas related to disclosure requirements mandated in Canada. The Director is responsible for the Intensive Case Assessment Process Unit (ICAP) which is designed to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system in Manitoba, as well as the Intake and Paralegal Unit in Manitoba Prosecution Service. In addition, the position is responsible for General Counsel who prosecute many of the highest profile cases in the Province report to the Director.

Specialized Prosecutions

The Specialized Prosecution Division is comprised of Crown attorneys who work in a number of units with specific expertise in prosecuting designated areas with Manitoba Prosecution Service. These Units report to the Director of Specialized Prosecutions. The Units include the Domestic Violence Unit (DVU) which prosecutes cases of spousal, elder and child abuse as well as sexual offences involving children; Special Economic Crime and Regulatory Prosecution Unit Provincial Statute; Criminal Organization and High Risk Offender Units. The Director is also responsible for Crown Attorneys responsible for Review Board matters where accused may have been found to be not criminally responsible offenders or unfit to stand trial by reason of mental disorders.

Business Operations

The Business Operations Branch manages the division's finances, facilities, the Central File Registry, technological hardware as well as general administration. The vast majority of the Divisions support staff ultimately report to the Director of Business Operations.

Workload

The number of files (including charges laid and requests for Crown opinions) opened in Prosecutions over the past five years is as follows:

- 50,246 in 2011/2012
- 53,369 in 2012/2013
- 53,391 in 2013/2014
- 50,369 in 2014/2015
- 51,374 in 2015/2016

New Initiatives

There are ongoing and productive discussions with the RCMP and the Winnipeg Police Service to speed up disclosure and move toward increased electronic disclosure in the system. The new Intensive Case Assessment Process has expanded to include all pre-charge review in the City of Winnipeg and is in the process of being present in bail courts to expedite matters in that forum. The goal is t improve the overall velocity of cases as they progress through the criminal justice system.

2 (a) Manitoba Prosecutions Service

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	28,221	312.30	30,417	(2,196)	1
Total Other Expenditures	3,918		3,621	297	2
Total Witness Programs	1,449		826	623	3

Explanations:

1. *Primarily vacant and under filled positions partly due to recruitment difficulties and retirements*
2. *Crown circuit court travel, outside counsel and an increase in general operating expenses including records management, communications, printing, courier costs and payroll processing costs*
3. *Court and police transcription fees volume and increased operating costs for witnesses*

Victims Services

The Victims Services branch provides a wide range of services to clients throughout Manitoba, including domestic violence and child victims and victims of the most serious crimes, as outlined under *The Victims' Bill of Rights* (VBR) and the *Canadian Victims Bill of Rights* (CVBR). The branch consists of 55 staff that are based out of Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Selkirk, Dauphin, The Pas, Thompson, and Morris. Victim Services Workers (VSWs) attend all court centres and circuit locations throughout the province.

Highlights of branch accomplishments in 2015/2016 include:

- In December 2015, the Minister of Justice released the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee's third report and accepted all of the recommendations.
- In February 2016, with support from Justice Canada, Manitoba Prosecution Service and Victim Services hosted a workshop for police, court staff, Crown attorneys' and victim service providers on the CVBR. This workshop offered information about best practices in delivering services to victims of crime under the CVBR and provided an opportunity to enhance collaboration and information sharing practices between stakeholders.
- In addition, through federal funding support, Manitoba Justice Victim Services developed a Domestic Violence Community Resource Map for Brandon, Manitoba. Many Newcomers and Indigenous people from surrounding and northern communities attend to Brandon for appointments and services. The Domestic Abuse Community Resource Map allows victims of domestic abuse to quickly identify and locate available resources.
- With the assistance of federal funding from the Policy Centre for Victims of Crime, Victim Services continues to employ a Family Liaison Contact to assist the families of missing and murdered women and persons. The Family Liaison Contact works alongside investigative members of Project Devote.
- Federal funding also enabled the employment of a therapist to support Justice employees who have been impacted by vicarious trauma and compassion fatigue. The therapist supports employees to continue to effectively address the needs and concerns of victims and witnesses.
- Victim Services continues to provide program information and training to health care providers, social service agencies, police, interpreters, the Independent Investigation Unit and CFS.
- Victim Services participates in the Human Trafficking Response Team which addresses human trafficking and sexual exploitation. In 2015 Victim Services participated on a subgroup, The Manitoba Sporting Events Safety Working Group, to carry out initiatives aimed at preventing sexual exploitation from occurring during the 2015 Grey Cup in Winnipeg. As well, to address ongoing concerns related to forced labour and human trafficking, Victim Services provided funding for the Trafficked Persons Hotline operating out of Klinic Community Health Centre.
- Victim Services is a member of the UN Safe Cities Initiative which aims to build safe and inclusive public spaces where women and girls are free from sexual harassment and other forms of violence. In 2015, Victim Services provided funding to Ka Ni Kanichihk for their Medicine Heart program which was developed as part of the UN Safe Cities Initiative and offers support to Indigenous women and girls who have been subjected to sexual abuse.
- Through a grant from the Criminal Property Forfeiture Fund, Victim Services was also able to provide:

- interpreters to assist individuals applying for protection orders;
- financial support for families of homicide victims to travel to court to attend sentencing hearings
- financial coverage for parking costs for surviving family members when they attend preliminary hearings, trials or sentencing hearings.; support for Indigenous and non-Indigenous community agencies to provide additional services to victims of crime; and
- financial support for the Justice Practitioners Summit on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, the National Wiping Away the Tears Gathering for the families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls and the National Roundtable. Victim Services staff participated in these events and offered counselling support to the families who attended.

- In 2015, Victim Services co-located at Snowflake Place (the Children's Advocacy Centre in Winnipeg) on a rotational basis to enhance continuity of support for child victims from the point of charges being laid to disposition.

Victim Rights Support Service (VRSS)
The VBR specifies the rights of victims of the most serious crimes in their dealings with police, prosecutors, courts and corrections officials. VSWs help victims register for their rights and explain how and when they may exercise them. In 2015/2016, VRSS provided service to 757 victims.

Child Victim Support Service (CVSS)
The CVSS helps victims and witnesses of physical and sexual abuse (up to 18 years of age), adults who have experienced childhood sexual abuse and other vulnerable victims (on a case-by-case basis) who are involved in the criminal court process. In 2015/2016, CVSS offered services to 1,158 victims.

Domestic Violence Support Service (DVSS)
The DVSS helps victims of domestic violence when criminal charges have been laid, or may be laid against their partners. VSWs explain the cycle of violence, how the cycle may affect victims and their families and how to escape from it. They also help victims to develop protection plans to increase their personal safety. The DVSS also provides support to families who receive police services for domestic violence incidents that do not result in charges or arrests (Winnipeg only). In 2015/2016, the DVSS served 6,078 victims in criminal charge matters and 9,422 in non-criminal matters.

Protection Order Designates Service
The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act allows victims of stalking or domestic violence to apply for protective orders. Victim Services provides training to community service agencies so that their staff may become designated to assist protection order applicants. There are currently 115 Protection Order Designates (PODs) from 42 agencies and 16 communities across the province.

Cellphone Emergency Limited Link-Up Program (CELL)
The CELL program is a co-operative effort between MTS, social services agencies, police services and Manitoba Justice. A provincial coordinator, in cooperation with 26 social service agencies throughout the province, manages the CELL program. This program provides cell phones on a short-term basis to victims of domestic violence and stalking who are deemed to be at very high risk of violence. Twenty-seven high-risk victims of domestic violence accessed the program during 2015/2016. Recognizing that many clients have their own cell phones, the CELL Program was expanded to include the use of clients' personal cell phones within the program. During 2015/2016, 17 MTS phones were issued and 10 individuals enrolled in the program using their personal phones.

Victim/Witness Assistance
Victim/Witness Assistance provides support services to victims and witnesses of crime who are subpoenaed to appear in either Provincial Court or Court of Queen's Bench. In 2015/2016, Victim/Witness Assistance provided services to 4,362 victims of crime.
In 2015/2016, independent lawyers were paid through the program to represent the interests of sexual assault victims in 47 cases where defence counsel applied to the court for access to the victim's counselling and/or other records.

Victims' Assistance Trust Fund (VAF)
In 2015/2016, the department provided $280,000 from the Victims' Assistance Trust Fund to police and community agencies that provide services to victims. In 2015/2016, police-based programs that received grants

included Brandon Police Victim Services and Pembina Valley Victim Services. Community-based programs that received grants included Manitoba Organization of Victim Assistance (MOVA), Ka Ni Kanichihk, Ma Mawi Wi Chi Itata Centre, Kids Help Phone, North End Women's Centre, RESOLVE, Age and Opportunity Support Services for Older Adults Inc. (Older Victim Services), Aurora Family Therapy Centre – Bereavement Project and Aurora Family Therapy Centre – Unresolved Loss, Survivor's Hope Crisis Centre, and Immigrant Women's Association of Manitoba.

2 (b) Victims Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	3,757	48.50	3,816	(59)	
Total Other Expenditures	505		460	45	
Grants	280		280		

Civil Law

The Civil Law appropriation (04-3) is comprised of Legal Services Branch, Criminal Property Forfeiture Unit, Policy Development & Analysis, Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, Manitoba Human Rights Commission, Legal Aid Manitoba, and a grant to the Manitoba Law Reform Commission. Legislative Counsel, albeit a separate division of the department, is also a part of the Civil Law appropriation.

Executive Administration

The office of the Assistant Deputy Attorney General Civil Law provides executive direction and administrative support to all programs, branches and agencies of the Civil Law Division. Information about the Public Guardian and Trustee, one of two special operating agencies in Manitoba Justice is also provided in this section.

3 (a) Executive Administration

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	236	2.00	250	(14)	
Total Other Expenditures	5		12	(7)	

Policy Development and Analysis

The mandate of the Policy Development and Analysis Branch is to:

- provide justice policy advice, develop legislation and help develop programs that advance departmental objectives
- co-ordinate issues having cross-divisional, cross-government or intergovernmental implications
- research and document provincial positions on needed changes to the *Criminal Code*
- provide program and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee and the Manitoba sex offender website
- act as the department's primary resource for research into issues that affect the justice system

To fulfill this mandate, the branch:

- conducts research and develops justice policy options
- co-ordinates preparation of briefing material for the Minister and Deputy Minister and helps prepare for federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) meetings
- acts as the departmental liaison to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS), analyzes CCJS reports and represents the department at FPT meetings of the National Justice Statistics Initiative Liaison Officers Committee
- provides research, analytical and administrative support for the Community Notification Advisory Committee
- represents the department at FPT meetings of the Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (CCSO Criminal Justice) and leads and participates in other FPT committees and working groups
- assists in developing Manitoba's resolutions for the Criminal Section of the Uniform Law Conference of Canada
- examines and comments on federal criminal law initiatives
- leads and participates in development and implementation of legislation
- participates in Manitoba government interdepartmental working groups and committees
- provides policy assistance to other divisions in the development of policies and programs, such as assisting the Prosecutions Service of Manitoba to develop prosecution policies, and in the development of criteria for program evaluation

The following are examples of some of the special projects in which the branch participated during 2015/2016:

- led the development of *The Intimate Image Protection Act* and assisted in its implementation
- assisted in the implementation of *The Restorative Justice Act*
- assisted in the development of amendments to *The Highway Traffic Act* to expand sanctions for unsafe drivers
- worked on planning and preparations for hosting the June 2015 meetings of FPT Deputy Ministers of Justice and Public Safety
- assisted in the development of background material for a December 2015 stakeholders consultation summit on distracted driving and impaired driving
- coordinated and prepared the department's response to a consultation on rules on cost awards in Federal Court proceedings
- assisted in planning and preparations for the June 2016 International Legislators Forum session on human trafficking
- participated in a variety of national working groups and consultations on changes to criminal law and on collection of justice data, including the FPT Impaired Driving Working Group, the FPT Cybercrime Working Group, the FPT Criminal Procedure Working Group, the FPT Sentencing Working Group and the Youth Justice Working Group
- analyzed and prepared briefing material for the department on the reports released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016

3 (b) Policy Development and Analysis

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	518	5.00	504	14	
Total Other Expenditures	38		61	(23)	

Manitoba Human Rights Commission

The Manitoba Human Rights Commission is an independent agency of the Government of Manitoba and is responsible for administering *The Human Rights Code*.

The Commission takes complaints of discrimination, investigates them and determines if there is sufficient evidence that *The Code* has been contravened, to warrant a public hearing of the complaint. At those hearings before the Human Rights Adjudication Panel, the Commission represents the public's interest in eliminating discrimination and ensuring that employers, landlords, and service providers comply with *The Code*. The Commission offers mediation services and conducts human rights education programs across the province. The Commission has offices in Winnipeg and Brandon.

The Commission is comprised of ten Commissioners appointed to represent the geographic, cultural, social and economic profile of Manitoba and twenty-one staff led by an Executive Director. The Commission reports to the Minister of Justice.

In 2015, the Commission responded to approximately 4,100 requests for information from the public. The Commission opened 342 files, of which 295 resulted in complaints being registered and the remainder were resolved, withdrawn or otherwise not pursued. In 2015, 145 complaint investigations were completed which resulted in the Commissioners dismissing 123 complaints and referring the remaining 22 to be decided by a member of the Human Rights Adjudication Panel. Complaints of discrimination based on physical and mental disability continue to be the largest area of complaint, at approximately 45%, followed by complaints based on sex, including pregnancy and complaints based on ancestry.

In 2015, the Commission began developing a 3-year strategic plan that incorporates the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action but also focuses on raising the Commission's profile as the primary resource for the public on human rights, further developing the education mandate and refining its public service standards in the complaint process.

The Commission continues to offer parties the opportunity to voluntarily resolve their complaint with the assistance of Commission staff at various stages, including prior to a complaint being registered, prior to investigation and after the complaint has been found to be substantiated but before a member of the Human Rights Adjudication panel is requested. The mediation program has been very successful and often offers parties the ability to reach creative resolutions that meet the public's interest in ensuring the respondent does not discriminate in the future. Approximately 30% of complaints were resolved through mediation before an investigation report was completed. Almost 50% of the complaints found to be substantiated are resolved before the Commission requests that a member of the Human Rights Adjudication Panel be appointed.

In 2015, the Commission was able to respond to a growing demand for onsite human rights education, in addition to offering the regular, in-house seminar program to businesses which reached more than 700 people in 2015. For the first time, the Commission offered the regular seminar program in Thompson and was able to reach Northern communities both in person and by way of a virtual seminar. The Commission again held youth conferences in Winnipeg and Shilo engaging middle years students and teachers on human rights topics, including sexual orientation, gender identity and service animals, and reached approximately 240 students and 31 teachers from 10 different school divisions.

A number of decisions confirming the remedial nature of *The Code* and distinguishing between human rights remedies and other workplace remedies at civil law were issued. In each of these cases, the Commission was able to focus on its role representing the public's interest. Further, for the first time, in *Horrocks v. Northern Regional Health Authority,* the Commission requested an order for reinstatement at an adjudication hearing. It was successful in proving the complaint and obtaining such an order from the Human Rights Adjudication Panel, confirming that, while reinstatement will often not be the most appropriate remedy in the context of a human rights complaint, it is the ultimate "make whole" remedy.

Finally, the adjudication decision in *Blatz v. 4L Communication Ltd.* dismissing a complaint that a woman's employment was terminated in part because she was pregnant, emphasized that it continues to be challenging to prove discrimination when it depends on the adjudicator drawing an inference that a person's protected characteristic was a factor in the negative treatment they received.

More detailed information about the activities of the Manitoba Human Rights Commission is available in its Annual Report which is available on the Commission's bilingual website at www.manitobahumanrights.ca.

3 (c) Manitoba Human Rights Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,721	21.00	1,737	(16)	
Total Other Expenditures	294		268	26	

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

The Office of the Chief Medical Examiner (OCME), under the authority of *The Fatality Inquiries Act* (FIA), investigates all violent, traumatic, unexplained, unexpected and suspicious deaths in Manitoba, including the deaths of all children and residents of personal care homes and developmental centres. The OCME determines the cause and manner of death for all reportable cases and attempts to identify situations of risk.

Under the FIA, certain deaths require mandatory inquests. The purpose of an inquest, held by a provincial judge, is to make recommendations that may prevent future deaths under similar circumstances. Whether or not an inquest is called, the Chief Medical Examiner (CME) can make recommendations to the minister, government departments or agencies and others with respect to precautions or measures to prevent other similar deaths. The OCME also handles all reports of unclaimed bodies in Manitoba under *The Anatomy Act.*

The Minister of Justice, upon the recommendation of the CME, appoints Manitoba physicians as medical examiners. They have authority under the FIA to authorize autopsies and recommend inquests as necessary. There are 13 active fee-for-service medical examiners in Manitoba, 8 of whom are located in Winnipeg.

The OCME has 13 employees, including seven full-time death investigators, and an additional position for the Deputy Chief Medical Examiner. During 2015/2016, a total of 6,078 deaths were reported to the OCME. The office investigated and certified 1,614 of these deaths, conducted 4,464 inquiries, ordered 1,138 autopsies and called seven inquests. The office handled 89 reports of unclaimed bodies. Approximately 3,500 requests for information are received annually. The CME collaborates with foreign universities to provide specialized training to physicians taking post-doctoral studies in forensic pathology.

The OCME submits a report annually to the Minister of Justice on deaths of persons while in custody, deaths of involuntary residents of psychiatric facilities, and deaths of residents of developmental centres. The OCME also submits an annual report to the Minister of Health on the disposition of unclaimed bodies. In addition, the OCME publishes an annual report for the general public which provides a detailed statistical caseload review for the year. To obtain a copy of the OCME annual statistical report, please contact the office at 204-945-2088 or toll free at 1-800-282-8069.

3 (d) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,175	13.00	1,199	(24)	
Total Other Expenditures	2,245		2,706	(461)	1

Explanations:
1. Savings due to reduced contract usage

Manitoba Law Reform Commission

The Manitoba Law Reform Commission (MLRC) is an independent law reform agency established by *The Law Reform Commission Act*. The commission issues reports with recommendations for the modernization and improvement of provincial laws. The commission began operations in 1971.

The commission currently has six members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and is funded through grants from Manitoba Justice and the Manitoba Law Foundation.

In 2015/2016, the MLRC released three final reports: *Manitoba's Environmental Assessment and Licensing Regime under The Environment Act* (Report #130), published in May 2015; *Improving Manitoba's Presumption of Death Act* (Report #131) in November 2015; and *Modernizing The Municipal Council Conflict of Interest Act: Accountability, Enforcement & Oversight* (Report #132) in January 2016.

The commission is currently engaged in the following projects: Access to Courts and Court Processes, a three-part series which will include (1) increasing the limit of small claims; (2) increasing the monetary jurisdiction of summary administration of small estates; and (3) waiver of court fees for low-income litigants. The commission is also undertaking some projects under the heading of "creating efficiencies in the law", which involves looking at discrete issues with straightforward "tweaks" to improve the law on topics such as *The Powers of Attorney Act*, *The Beneficiary Designation Act* and *The Expropriation Act*.

Additional information on the Manitoba Law Reform Commission, including all reports, informal reports, issue papers and annual reports are available at www.manitobalawreform.ca.

3 (e) Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Grant	85		85	0	

Criminal Property Forfeiture

The Criminal Property Forfeiture Unit was established in June of 2009. Under the authority of *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act,* the unit's director has access to a unique civil cause of action to seek forfeiture of proceeds and instruments of unlawful activity.

Civil actions under *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act* are fully separate from criminal law and thus do not rely on successful criminal prosecutions. Forfeiture actions are initiated against property, not people. No criminal record is created and there are no findings of guilt or innocence. Although the director decides whether or not to initiate a civil forfeiture action, it is up to the Court of Queen's Bench to determine – on a balance of probabilities – whether property is proceeds or an instrument of unlawful activity. Monies resulting from successful forfeitures are deposited into the Criminal Property Forfeiture Fund. These funds are then distributed as provided for in section 19 of the act, including the compensation of victims and crime prevention activities.

Property subject to forfeiture must be located in Manitoba and includes both real property (real estate) and personal property (assets such as vehicles, jewellery and cash). Property located outside of Manitoba may also be appropriate for civil forfeiture but would need to be referred to the civil forfeiture office of the jurisdiction where they are located.

The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act does not provide any powers of search or seizure. Instead, the act is designed to allow the director to work cooperatively with police to use evidence and information gathered in the course of criminal investigations. Material gathered by police during a criminal investigation can be forwarded to the director, who then determines if there is a viable civil forfeiture action. Before initiating a civil action, the director will confirm that the civil proceeding will not jeopardize or conflict with any criminal process related to the unlawful activity. In addition, the director will inquire whether the Crown has decided to pursue criminal forfeiture proceedings under federal legislation.

In the event that the director decides to initiate a civil forfeiture action, a statement of claim or application against the property is filed in the Court of Queen's Bench. The owner of the property can challenge the director's claim by filing a statement of defence or response to the application (Part II proceeding).

In June 2012, *The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act* was amended to allow for a simpler process, known as administrative forfeiture (Part III proceeding), in certain cases. This process is available to the director in respect of cash or personal property having a value of $75,000 or less; it must be in the possession of a law enforcement agency that seized it and not be subject to any prior registered interest. The property is forfeited in the event that no one disputes the director's notice of administrative forfeiture. In the event that the notice is disputed, the director must either continue the proceeding under Part II or discontinue it.

From April 1, 2015 through March 31, 2016, the director initiated civil forfeiture actions (Part II) against 47 properties. By year end, the majority of these matters remained under review by the Court of Queen's Bench. However, 74 files, mainly from previous years, were resolved by the court during 2015/2016. Under administrative forfeiture proceedings (Part III), 469 files were initiated with 382 being resolved prior to year end. The total amount realized from the disposition of property under Part II and Part III was $2.0 million.

Of the $2.0 million forfeited, legal costs were recovered in the amount of $ $161,144.30, as well as administration costs of $43,934.63. After accounting for costs, expenses, and reimbursements, approximately $1.4 million was retained in the Criminal Property Forfeiture Fund (CPFF) from the 2015/2016 fiscal year to promote safer communities through payments to law enforcement agencies ($1,162,110.77), to contribute to Victim Services through the Victims' Assistance Fund ($674,000.00) and to provide compensation for specific victims of crime ($7,380.60). In addition, horticulture equipment valued at $18,370.00 was donated to various schools and greenhouses in Manitoba.

3 (f) Criminal Property Forfeiture

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	464	5.00	492	(28)	
Total Other Expenditures	321		321		

Legal Services

Legal Services Branch (LSB) functions as the law firm to the provincial government. Its role flows from the constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the Attorney General as the chief legal advisor to government and the guardian of the public interest.

LSB provides a full range of legal services to all government departments, agencies, boards, commissions, committees and government corporations that do not have their own legal counsel, primarily on a cost recovery basis.

Legal services are provided in the following areas: Aboriginal Law; Access to Information and Privacy Law; Administrative Law; Civil Litigation; Constitutional Law; Contracts and Agreements; Conveyancing; Corporate and Commercial; Family Law; Information Technology; International Law; Legal Opinions; Legislative Review and Policy Development (which occasionally includes drafting legislation) and Training and Education.

LSB provides most, but not all, civil legal services to government and its agencies. In appropriate circumstances, outside counsel is retained by the Department of Justice, through LSB.

LSB's mission is to provide timely, high quality, helpful, efficient and cost-effective legal services that meet the needs of its clients. Its mission and goals are supported by the following operating principles:

- service is customer focused;
- service is cost-effective;
- a commitment to the highest standards of service.

Counsel are mindful of the potential government wide implications of the advice provided and work to ensure that consistent advice is provided. This means active consultation and collaboration among counsel in balance with the provision of cost-effective legal services.

All counsel provide legal advice in relation to operational, program and policy matters of LSB's clients and are organized into six groups:

1. Aboriginal and Natural Resources Law Team:

Team members deal with all non-Constitutional Indigenous consultation and consultation related issues across government including: Indigenous self government; treaty and Indigenous rights; Resource Co-Management Agreements; and issues involving Métis people. This group also primarily provides advice to those departments responsible for natural resources. Team members participate on negotiating teams in negotiations with the Government of Canada and Indigenous groups and appear as counsel for Government in litigation and arbitration matters involving Aboriginal Law issues.

2. Constitutional Law Section:

This group provides constitutional legal services in connection with a broad range of matters including Aboriginal and Treaty rights, the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, minority language rights, federalism and distribution of powers, the fundamental principles of a parliamentary democracy, judicial independence and the amendment of the Constitution of Canada. Constitutional Law counsel provides advice on constitutional issues in the development of programs and legislation. During 2015/2016, Constitutional Law counsel appeared in all levels of court in Manitoba on a variety of constitutional cases including dealing with such issues as provincial

jurisdiction respecting Crown resources, applications for medical assistance in dying, protection of guaranteed freedoms, assessing damages for breaches of the constitution and provincial taxation authority. Counsel also provided assistance to Prosecutions regarding constitutional issues raised in criminal cases including the constitutionality of minimum sentences for firearms offences, issues related to statutory defences, issues regarding trial fairness, admissibility of evidence, disclosure obligations and arbitrary detentions.

3. Corporate, Commercial and Information Technology Team:

This group performs almost exclusively solicitor's work and are counsel to government for most of the government's business transactions. Work includes:

- drafting and advising on an extensive range of contracts and agreements including requests for proposals and tender calls, lease purchase agreements, consulting and service agreements, data disclosure and data sharing agreements, information technology contracts and licences, research agreements, maintenance and concession contracts, grant funding agreements, federal/provincial agreements, construction contracts;
- drafting documents and providing advice with respect to development agreements, loans and guarantees, investment agreements, bond issues, licensing, intellectual property and derivatives; preparing and advising on documents required for various government incentive programs;
- preparing and approving documentation for the purchase, sale and lease of real property and documentation respecting security interests, including mortgages, debentures, corporate securities, assignments and escrow agreements;
- providing advice respecting copyright and trademark issues.

4. Crown Law Team:

Team members handle matters where advice is required in areas of law applicable across government such as freedom of information and privacy, election financing, whistleblower legislation, orders in council and human rights.

5. Family Law Section:

This group provides legal services of a family law nature to a number of government programs and departments, including: the Maintenance Enforcement Program; the Director of Child & Family Services; certain regional child protection agencies; the Director of Employment and Income Assistance; Family Conciliation Services; Office of the Superintendent – Pension Commission; and the Director of Vital Statistics. While counsel in all other groups provide policy assistance to clients on request, Family Law Section counsel have specific policy development responsibility. These counsel develop family law policy and legislative initiatives at the provincial level; and through the Co-ordinating Committee of Senior Officials (CCSO) – Family Justice, the Family Law Section also plays an active role at the national level. In this role, they also contribute to the development of family law related programs. The section works to increase awareness of family law initiatives and issues for the general public, the legal profession and law students.

6. Litigation Team:

This group represents government before tribunals and the Courts in a wide range of civil matters. Work includes:

- advising on litigation matters and appearing as counsel on behalf of the government and Crown agencies in all levels of court, including the Court of Queen's Bench, the Manitoba Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Canada;
- appearing before numerous quasi-judicial and administrative boards and tribunals on behalf of client departments and agencies, including the Manitoba Labour Board, the Land Value Appraisal Commission;
- acting as counsel for many boards and tribunals (when a conflict does not exist with the interests of another government department or agency), including the Clean Environment Commission, the Criminal Code Board of Review, the Law Enforcement Review Agency, the Taxicab Board, the Residential Tenancies Commission and the Vulnerable Persons Commissioner.

LSB is an amalgamation of the former Civil Legal Services Special Operating Agency (CLS), Constitutional Law Branch and Family Law Branch. At the time of amalgamation CLS was a full cost recovery operation (and had been since 1992) and the Constitutional Law and Family Law Branches did not recover costs. Since

amalgamation April 1, 2014, the portion of the organization that was CLS continues to cost recover all of the costs to operate that portion of the organization. In fiscal year 2015/16, clients were billed at the rate of $171.00 per hour for services provided by cost recovery counsel, being the amount required to cover all costs for cost recovery operations and break even. All costs are covered by this hourly rate, including wages, operating expenses and employee benefits (including pension benefits). In 2015/16, LSB continued the process of amalgamating the administrative operations of the three branches.

LSB has retained many features of being an SOA particularly as they relate to service delivery.

Factors critical to the success of LSB are:

- providing timely, high quality, helpful, efficient, cost-effective legal services that meet the needs of its clients;
- determining its effectiveness in meeting its clients' needs;
- identifying better ways to meet its clients' needs for legal services;
- improving communication between LSB and its clients and communication within LSB;
- improving job satisfaction; and
- developing means to assist staff to work as effectively as possible to satisfy changing client needs and to make adjustments to deal with increasing workloads, deadlines and the pressure of limited resources.

Since March 1997 Client Comment Cards have been sent to clients on a quarterly basis in order to obtain ongoing feedback. The feedback continues to be positive in 2015/16, with 100% of clients responding to the Client Comment Cards indicating that they were satisfied (34%) or more than satisfied (66%) with the services provided. In addition, the director meets regularly with deputy ministers to seek feedback and to discuss upcoming needs.

In 2015/16, LSB counsel delivered 23 legal information sessions to clients on a wide range of topics including duty to consult and accommodate, legal principles and practices in child welfare services in Manitoba, the conduct of administrative hearings and drafting related issues and understanding of standard legal terms in agreements.

As of March 31, 2016, LSB staff consisted of 1 director, 57 legal counsel, 1 administrative officer, 25 administrative assistants, 1 financial officer, 1 accounting clerk and 2 articling students.

3 (g) Legal Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	9,969	88.00	10,867	(898)	1
Total Other Expenditures	895		963	(68)	
Recoverable from Other Appropriations	(8,136)		(8,527)	391	2

Explanation:
1. *Savings associated with vacant and underfilled positions*
2. *Decrease in recoveries due to vacant and underfilled positions*

Legislative Counsel

The Legislative Counsel Office prepares all Manitoba bills and regulations in English and French, as well as consolidations of current acts and regulations. It also publishes the laws on the Manitoba Laws website. The division's two branches, Legislative Counsel and Legal Translation, are headed by the Legislative Counsel, who is an Assistant Deputy Minister and also the law officer of the Legislative Assembly.

Legislative Counsel Branch

In addition to drafting all government bills and regulations, as well as some orders in council, this branch provides legal advice to government agencies and departments on drafting bills and regulations. The branch

also provides advice to government respecting the legislative process. It also prepares final texts of all laws for publication in print and on the Manitoba Laws website.

The branch also provides services to the Legislative Assembly. It provides advice to the Speaker and the Clerk of the Assembly on various matters, and drafts bills, and motions to amend bills, for private members. It also publishes bills on the Legislative Assembly website.

Legal Translation Branch

The Legal Translation Branch prepares the French version of all bills, acts and regulations, as well as rules of procedure for courts and administrative tribunals. The branch also ensures all documents needed in the Legislative Assembly are available in French. This includes preparation of the French version of the orders of the day, votes and proceedings of the Assembly, and rulings of the Speaker.

In the session of the Legislature that ended on November 5, 2015, 47 government bills, 16 private members' bills and one private bill (comprising, in total, nearly 988 pages) were introduced in the Legislative Assembly. All of these bills were drafted and translated by the Legislative Counsel Office.

Approximately 257 regulations were registered during 2015/2016. With the exception of a few made by farm products marketing boards, those regulations were drafted and translated by the Legislative Counsel Office.

3 (h) Legislative Counsel

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	2,268	21.00	2,568	(300)	1
Total Other Expenditures	335		239	96	2

Explanations:

1. *Savings associated with vacant and underfilled positions*
2. *Shortfall related to consultant contracts and professional fees*

Legal Aid Manitoba

The Legal Aid Manitoba Act (LAM Act) establishes Legal Aid Manitoba (LAM) as an independent statutory corporation operating at arm's-length from government with only the statutory powers and duties provided in the *Act* to deliver legal aid services. LAM's mandate is to provide legal advice and representation services to low income individuals and groups to fulfill the government's constitutional obligation to ensure procedural and substantive fairness.

From a legal point of view the obligation to provide counsel arises in cases where government action engages section 7 of the *Charter* (the right to life, liberty, or security of the person), section 9 (right against arbitrary detention), section 10 (right to counsel), and section 11(d) (right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty). The LAM Act was carefully crafted to achieve the end of ensuring the government's obligations are efficiently and effectively met, while ensuring operational independence in the management of employees and the conduct of cases.

LAM is managed by a management council consisting of at least seven but no more than nine members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

LAM provides three types of services: in-person and/or telephone advice and information, formal representation, and duty counsel. Formal representation is limited to serious criminal matters, serious immigration matters, child protection and many family matters; moreover, it is provided to individuals who meet financial eligibility guidelines. Duty counsel provides early stage legal representation for individuals regardless of their financial circumstances, who are in custody or have been arrested or charged with an offence. LAM also has a number of special programs such as the Public Interest Law Centre and the University of Manitoba Law Clinic, as well as poverty law, and other outreach programs.

Highlights of agency accomplishments in 2015/16 included the following:

- LAM is continuing its migration towards a paperless office. The new PBOnline system was rolled out on April 1, 2014. Members of the private bar review and accept certificates electronically and apply for file authorizations and disbursements through the system. The new PBOnline billing system was rolled out on January 1, 2016. Private bar lawyers now have the ability to submit their bills electronically. Preliminary work is also being performed on a document management system for LAM's community law offices. LAM has seen significant reductions in the turnaround time for application processing, in certificate acceptance by both staff and private bar, and realized cost savings in paper purchases and postage.
- A new web-based electronic LAM application was developed and is currently being used by staff in Winnipeg and Rural offices. The e-application interfaces with LAM's application processing system, LAMAS. Early results show time saved in manually transcribing paper applications into LAMAS, greater accuracy, better data collection since the entire application can be used for statistical and other analysis. Deployment to private bar and for use by the public via LAM's external website is expected to occur during 2016/17. Development is also underway for an off-line version of the e-application for use in locations where Internet access is limited or non-existent.
- enhancing stakeholder engagement by reconstituting the Advisory Committee of LAM, and participating in a number of representative committees that promote access to justice and a fair and balanced justice system.
- enhancing information and representation services for patients appearing before the *Mental Health Review Board*;
- enhancing information and representation services for tenants appearing before the Residential Tenancies Branch and Residential Tenancies Commission;
- challenging systemic barriers and advancing the rights of vulnerable groups by assisting the families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls in Manitoba to develop a broad national strategy which focuses on putting the families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls first;
- challenging systemic barriers and advancing the rights of vulnerable individuals by assisting with a Manitoban's *Charter* application to the court seeking the right to die with the help of a doctor;
- increasing access to justice through the re-introduction of the Agreement to Pay program (ATP) at increased income threshold levels; and
- the ATP program is designed to provide a greater number of Manitobans with incomes near the poverty line with the opportunity of obtaining legal representation services if they:
  - meet LAM's merit criteria in accordance with the *Area Directors' Manual*;
  - have a demonstrated ability to pay for the legal cost of their case at LAM's rates; and
  - fall within the ATP financial guidelines.

In 2015/16, LAM:

- received 34,928 applications, an increase of 11.5% from 2014/15;
- issued 29,528 certificates for formal representation to individuals by either a staff or private bar lawyers, an increase of 8.8% from 2014/15.

In addition, 22,178 people were provided with in-person/telephone advice and information and 46,250 were assisted by duty counsel.

In all, the total number of assists provided during the year was 97,956, an increase of 12.7% from 2014/15.

More information on Legal Aid Manitoba, including its annual report, is available online at www.legalaid.mb.ca.

3 (i) Legal Aid Manitoba

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	15,041		16,654	(1,613)	1
Total Other Expenditures	15,903		14,540	1,363	2

Explanation:
1. *Savings from vacant positions*
2. *Increase in private bar case volume for billed certificates, client financial eligibility review, and changes to Legal Aid policy to increase/expedite case velocity*

Note: All staff positions assigned to Legal Aid are excluded from the departmental full time equivalent position count due to their crown corporation status.

The Public Guardian & Trustee

The Public Guardian and Trustee provide trustee and guardianship services to the people of Manitoba when no one else is capable or willing to act. When a person is found to be incompetent or vulnerable under Manitoba law, the Public Guardian and Trustee can be appointed to act. Once appointed, the Public Guardian and Trustee are legally required to provide services. In the case of a power of attorney, a member of the public who is competent may ask the Public Guardian and Trustee to act as attorney. Fees are charged by the Public Guardian and Trustee to fund operations.

The services provided by the Public Guardian and Trustee include the following:

- Administering financial and personal affairs
- making medical decisions
- administering the financial affairs of mentally competent people who have granted a power of attorney to the Public Guardian and Trustee
- administering estates with or without a will
- administering trust monies for children
- administering some adult trusts
- acting as litigation guardian in court proceedings
- assisting the court through the review of settlements of court actions involving minors, as well as when a Manitoba law requires service of a legal process on the Public Guardian and Trustee.

While the Public Guardian and Trustee commenced operation as a provincial government special operating agency on April 1, 1996, it remains a branch within Manitoba Justice. Detailed information on the Public Guardian and Trustee can be found in the agency's annual report. This report is available online at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/publictrustee.

Community Safety

The Community Safety appropriation (04-4) is comprised of eight sub-appropriations: Corporate Services, Custody Corrections, Community Corrections, Provincial Policing, Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement Review Agency, Manitoba Police Commission, and Independent Investigation Unit.

As the largest division of the department, Community Safety contributes to the protection of society by: administering sentences imposed by the courts, the humane care, control and reintegration of offenders into society, working with community agencies, government departments and other levels of government to support crime prevention, intervention and suppression activities and policies, and the encouragement of active community participation in achieving these objectives.

During 2015/16, the Community Safety division experienced an increase in the adult custody population. From 2014/15 to 2015/16, the average adult custody population increased by 1.6 per cent and the four year cumulative increase from 2011/12 to 2015/16 was 7.6 per cent. While the division experienced a 6.8 per cent decrease in the average youth custody population from 2014/15 to 2015/16, the four year cumulative trend from 2011/12 to 2015/16 was a decrease of 20.4 per cent.

Highlights of divisional activities and initiatives in 2015/16 included the following:

- The division continued to operate the Winnipeg Auto Theft Suppression Strategy (WATSS) in 2015/16 in collaboration with Manitoba Public Insurance, the Winnipeg Police Service and the Manitoba Prosecutions Service. This program seeks to turn offenders away from auto theft crime with a community-based intervention strategy. Supervision increases significantly as young offenders enter the high and very-high-risk groups. Through the collaborative efforts of WATSS, auto theft has been reduced by 78 per cent in Winnipeg since 2004. The WATSS has been expanded to include adult offenders who are subject to similar program expectations as the youth.
- A gang suppression and prevention initiative called 'Spotlight' continued to operate in 2015/16. This program is designed to combine close supervision and swift consequences with collaborative community services to help youth deal with substance abuse, stay in school or find a job. These programs are part of the three-pronged approach to reducing youth gang activity in the province through prevention, intervention and suppression initiatives.
- The Division continued to operate the Gang Response and Suppression Program (GRASP) in 2015/16. GRASP is an integrated initiative aimed at gang violence that brings together police, prosecutions and probation to coordinate an intensive community risk management plan. GRASP currently has capacity for 125 offenders in the program.
- The planning process to replace the correctional centre in Dauphin with a new facility is underway.
- A partnership was continued with Nova Scotia to implement the ongoing pilot electronic monitoring program for up to 20 high-risk auto theft offenders. This pilot project is testing the use of electronic monitoring technology to provide GPS surveillance of young offenders charged with auto theft in Winnipeg. The pilot project was expanded to include adult domestic violence cases.
- The division continued an agreement with the John Howard Society to provide a bail assessment and supervision program for up to 75 male offenders and a residential bail program for up to 26 male offenders.
- In an effort to better understand and effectively deal with youth with complex needs, Custody Corrections continued to train staff at the Manitoba Youth Centre and Agassiz Youth Centre in Trauma Informed Care and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).
- The division continued to deliver a Culturally Appropriate Program (CAP) across the entire province. CAP is a holistic program that promotes balance, self awareness, and personal development. CAP incorporates the Medicine Wheel as its framework to assist in learning the pre-contact history of the Indigenous peoples, the impacts of contact with another culture, their current conditions as a result of colonization, and learning to heal from these impacts so they can move forward to be healthy individuals. CAP addresses the underlying causes of mental health issues such as intergenerational impacts, substance abuse, violence, depression, anxiety, and suicidal behavior. CAP is designed to address issues of criminal activity, victimization, and perpetration by integrating traditional worldviews such as equality and harmony. CAP can be used with male and female youth, and addresses gender differences.

- The Division created a Quality Assurance Unit which will provide support to the Community Safety Division through the identification, development and implementation of best practice strategies that support the Division's vision on the delivery of service to clients/offenders.
- In 2015/16, a two-year pilot Community Safety Officer (CSO) Program commenced and funding was allocated to 31 First Nation communities to launch First Nation Safety Officer (FNSO) Programs. The FNSO Program replaces the federal band constable program, which was terminated by the federal government effective March 31, 2015. CSOs and FNSOs assist the local policing authority, deliver crime prevention programs, connect persons in need with appropriate social services, provide information to the local policing authority, enforce and maintain a public presence in the community. CSOs and FNSOs may also enforce municipal and/or band by-laws and specific provisions of provincial statutes.
- The Independent Investigation Unit (IIU) began operation on June 19, 2015. In 2015/2016, the IIU received 36 notifications of police-related incidents from various services in the province. Of those, 17 resulted in Unit-led investigations, 11 were monitored agency investigations and the balance required no further involvement.
- In 2015/16 the Manitoba Police Commission recruited and trained six civilian monitors and launched a pilot Civilian Monitor program. This year, eight IIU investigations into events where the actions of a police officer may have caused the death of a person were monitored by Civilian Monitors assigned by the MPC as required by *The Police Services Act*.

Corporate Services

The Corporate Services Branch provides leadership to the division in co-ordinating the integration of services to all branches as well as strategic policy development, budget analysis and control, capital planning and review, information system development and maintenance, co-ordination of chaplaincy and medical services, internal investigations, operational reviews and audits, training, program development, research and Indigenous service development.

During 2015/16, the training component of the Corporate Services Branch was responsible for training 146 new correctional officers for adult and youth custody facilities.

4 (a) Corporate Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	3,565	46.00	5,010	(1,445)	1
Total Other Expenditures	1,192		1,064	128	2
Total Programs and External Agencies	3,304		3,290	14	

Explanation:

1. *Savings associated with vacant and underfilled positions*
2. *Shortfall due to higher than expected training, supplies, travel, transportation and communication costs*

Custody Corrections

The Custody Corrections branch manages adult offenders sentenced to less than two years[2] and remanded adult offenders. The branch also manages young offenders held in custody under the Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA).

The branch is responsible for the care and custody of adult offenders sentenced to prison for up to two years less a day, or detained in custody while waiting for a court disposition (which is known as remand custody). It also provides services for offenders in custody to help them reintegrate into society. The branch operates seven adult correctional institutions: Milner Ridge Correctional Centre, Women's Correctional Centre, The Pas Correctional Centre, Brandon Correctional Centre, Dauphin Correctional Centre, Headingley Correctional Centre and the Winnipeg Remand Centre.

The branch also operates two youth detention facilities; The Manitoba Youth Centre in Winnipeg and the Agassiz Youth Centre in Portage la Prairie. The youth are held under the YCJA and include remand, open and secure custody. The branch provides education, programming and reintegration opportunities for those in the youth facilities.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2015/16:

- The average daily adult custody population in Manitoba increased in 2015/16 to 2,425 from 2,387 the previous year.
- The average daily youth custody population in Manitoba decreased from 235 in 2014/2015 to 219 in 2015/2016.

4 (b) Custody Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	196,874	1,667.10	186,553	10,321	1
Total Other Expenditures	23,338		24,507	(1,169)	2
Total Programs and External Agencies	293		281	12	
Total Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(4)			(4)	

Explanations:

1. *Significant additional staff requirements as a result of the high adult custody population escorts for medical and hospital watches as well as retirement severance and vacation payments*
2. *Overall reduction in operating expenditures not related to inmate volume such as desktop costs, training, travel, vehicle maintenance minor capital and office supplies*

Community Corrections

The Community Corrections Branch is responsible for the continuum of services for youth and adults involved with the law. The branch is directly responsible for probation services throughout Manitoba.

Branch staff manages court orders involving offender supervision/intervention in the community and preparing court reports. Offender supervision in the community involves probation orders, conditional sentence orders, supervision orders under the Youth Criminal Justice Act and peace bond orders. The branch is also responsible for community service orders, fine option, the Intensive Support and Supervision Program, the Youth Bail Management Program and behaviour intervention programs. The work consists of risk assessments, case planning, focussed interventions and referrals to community agencies as well as compliance management.

[2] Offenders sentenced to two years or more in custody become the responsibility of the federal government (Correctional Service of Canada).

Community justice approaches include mediation, conferences, forums and community justice committees. Some regions supervise community service orders and fine option programs. Community corrections offices for offenders serving their sentences in the community are located in Winnipeg and all rural centres across Manitoba.

The Community Corrections Branch is also responsible for the delegated authority of the provincial director under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*. This involves a series of responsibilities, including issuing warrants and suspensions.

The following are highlights of program volumes in 2015/16:

- The average monthly adult probation and conditional sentence supervision caseload size in 2015/16 decreased to 7,202 from 7,516 the previous year.
- The average youth probation supervision caseload size in 2015/16 decreased to 1,255 from 1,402 the previous year.
- There were 45 justice committees operating across the province during 2015/16 administering community justice (extra-judicial) measures and providing crime prevention and community education services in their communities[3].

4 (c) Community Corrections

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	23,348	296.10	25,354	(2,006)	1
Total Other Expenditures	2,790		2,874	(84)	
Total Programs and External Agencies	604		779	(175)	2

Explanations:
1. *Savings from vacancy and under-fills of budgeted positions and retirements*
2. *Savings in community programs associated with client volumes*

Provincial Policing

This sub-appropriation funds the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) for provincial policing in Manitoba under the authority of *The Police Services Act*. RCMP services are provided under contract through the *Provincial Police Service Agreement* (PPSA). The RCMP also provides police services to the majority of the province's larger municipalities under municipal police service agreements negotiated directly between the municipalities and the federal government. Through 86 rural and 22 municipal detachments across the province, the RCMP enforces federal and provincial statutes and municipal by-laws and administers crime prevention programs in rural municipalities, cities, towns, villages, First Nations communities and local government districts that do not provide their own police services.

First Nations policing in Manitoba is funded under this sub-appropriation. Currently, 14 of 63 First Nations communities in Manitoba have Community Tripartite Agreements (CTA's) for police services. Canada and Manitoba share costs for the agreements through an established cost-sharing formula under the federal First Nations Policing Program: 52 per cent from Canada and 48 per cent from Manitoba. The Dakota Ojibway Police Service (DOPS), a self-administered First Nation police service, currently polices six First Nations communities: Birdtail Sioux, Canupawakpa, Sioux Valley, Sandy Bay, Roseau River and Waywayseecappo. The RCMP, under the First Nations Community Policing Service (FNCPS), polices eight First Nations communities: Chemawawin, Swan Lake, Opaskwayak, Nisichawayasihk, Peguis, Poplar River, Bloodvein and Buffalo Point. First Nation Safety Officers in 31 First Nations communities are also funded from this sub-appropriation under the federal First Nations Policing Program. The Aboriginal Community Constable Program (ACCP) receives funding under this sub-appropriation as well. The ACCP funds specific RCMP members working in 20 First Nations communities that do not have policing agreements with either the Manitoba government or the federal government. These members are cost shared 46 per cent from Canada and 54 per

[3] In addition to the youth justice committees, the Youth Corrections Branch has other volunteers assisting in delivering correctional services in the community and in youth custody facilities. These activities include tutoring, bail supervision and other services.

cent from Manitoba. Future expansion of First Nations policing in Manitoba is contingent on availability of federal funding.

DNA testing, the Manitoba Integrated Organized Crime Task Force, the Missing and Murdered Women's Task Force (Project Devote), the Integrated Warrant Enforcement Unit, the Auxiliary Constable Program, as well as funding support for some municipal police services are all supported with funds under this sub-appropriation.

4 (d) Provincial Policing

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Other Expenditures	136,895		135,535	1,360	1
Recoverable from Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI)	(2,150)		(2,150)		

Explanations:

1. *Shortfall in First Nations Safety Officer Program (FNSOP), and prisoner escorts, net of Provincial Police Service Agreement (PPSA) credit*

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement

The Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement branch co-ordinates and administers the Manitoba government's law enforcement objectives, priorities, programs and policies, the government's contracts with the RCMP, municipal and Aboriginal police services, and the licensing and regulation of the private investigator and security guard industry. The branch negotiates and implements all policing agreements within Manitoba on behalf of the government, and represents the department in law enforcement forums at national and international levels. The department's High Risk Witness Management Program and the Public Safety Investigations Unit are also managed by the branch.

Private Investigators and Security Guards Program

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement is responsible for administration of *The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act*. Under the Act, the registrar issues licences to employers of security guards and private investigators, as well as the individual security guards and private investigators themselves. These licences are issued according to requirements set out by the provisions of the Act and its regulation.

During 2015/2016, the Private Investigators and Security Guards Program issued 36 licences to businesses to provide security guards, 31 licences to businesses to provide private investigators, and registered 12 new in-house employers of security guards. As of April 2016, a total of 137 employers were registered to employ security guards in-house.

During this same period, the program issued 5,152 licences to individuals to act as security guards and 201 licences to individuals to act as private investigators.

Manitoba Security Guard Training Program Administration

The branch is also responsible for ensuring that mandatory training requirements for private security guards are satisfied. During 2015/2016, the Private Investigators and Security Guards Program administered approximately 1,570 individual security guard training exams.

Public Safety Investigations

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement includes a special unit that investigates complaints and conducts inspections under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act*. These Acts target properties that affect the safety and security of neighbourhoods in various ways, including fortifications that prevent access or escape, habitual use for prostitution, production, sale and/or use of drugs, abuse of intoxicants, child sexual exploitation or child sexual abuse, the storage of illegal weapons and explosives, selling

liquor without a licence, and criminal organization offences. The Public Safety Investigations (PSI) Unit has a manager, nine investigators, two video analysts and a registrar. The unit investigates complaints and applies for community safety orders in the Court of Queen's Bench, under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. PSI conducts inspections and serves removal or closure orders under *The Fortified Buildings Act*. PSI is also responsible for licensing under *The Body Armour and Fortified Vehicles Control Act*.

In 2015/2016, PSI received 362 complaints under *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act*. Following investigation, 112 operations of drug, prostitution (exploited persons), and criminal organization offences involving 103 separate complaints were closed. Five complaints were referred to another agency, 44 complaints were closed due to insufficient evidence and 59 complaints remain open. Four owners removed fortifications from their property following an inspection conducted under *The Fortified Buildings Act*, no complaints were unfounded, on one complaint fortifications were observed but were removed prior to inspection, for two investigations, fortifications were observed, removed and enforced by another agency, and one investigation is ongoing. Five permits to possess Body Armour have been issued under *The Body Armour and Fortified Vehicles Control Act*.

Witness Security Program

The Witness Security Program provides and co-ordinates protection to high risk witnesses as identified by law enforcement personnel under the provisions of *The Witness Security Act*. In addition the program coordinates with provincial law enforcement agencies to facilitate entry under the federal *Witness Protection Program Act* which is administered by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Since its inception in 2002 the program has accepted 137 cases involving 167 witnesses and an additional 276 individuals associated to a witness. In 2015/2016, seven new cases involving seven new witnesses were opened. In addition, one witness and one associated person were added to existing cases. Six cases are actively being managed by this program. Eight cases were closed through the court process in 2015/2016, all of which concluded with a conviction. Three cases were refused admission as they failed to meet the required program criteria or were withdrawn by the submitting law enforcement agency. Three cases involved assistance to other witness protection programs. There were no applications for admission to the federal government's Witness Protection Program[4] during 2015/2016.

4 (e) Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,821	27.00	1,723	98	
Total Other Expenditures	386		558	(172)	1
Total Programs	324		285	39	

Explanations:
1. Savings from lower than expected general operating expenditures

Law Enforcement Review Agency

The Law Enforcement Review Agency (LERA) is an independent civilian agency established under *The Law Enforcement Review Act* to investigate public complaints of abuse of authority by municipal and local police.

A registrar, clerk and four investigators assist the commissioner of LERA in handling complaints about municipal and local police conduct that arise in the execution of police duties. LERA does not investigate criminal matters. Such matters are referred to the appropriate law enforcement agency.

[4] The provincial Witness Security Program is designed for short term issues ranging from weeks up to and including four years, as well as an interim step prior to entry into the federal program. The federal program is managed by the RCMP and is designed to accommodate longer term needs.

The act provides several ways to resolve complaints: informal resolution (mediation); admission of disciplinary default by the respondent police officer; or where evidence exists, referral to a Provincial Court judge for public hearing.

The office investigated 207 complaints during 2015/2016 as compared to 221 complaints during 2014/2015. More information on LERA is available in the agency's annual report and on LERA's website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice/lera.

4 (f) Law Enforcement Review Agency

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	312	7.00	312		
Total Other Expenditures	44		61	(17)	

Manitoba Police Commission

The Manitoba Police Commission was established during 2010/11 as the first phase of implementation of Manitoba's *Police Services Act*. With consideration given to the cultural and gender diversity found in Manitoba, nine persons were appointed to sit as Commissioners on the Manitoba Police Commission.

Section 7 of the Act identifies the Police Commission's statutory duties as:

(a) providing advice to the minister on regulations dealing with the operation of police services and the conduct of police officers, including regulations prescribing standards for police services and police officers;
(b) consulting with the public on matters relating to law enforcement and policing, and providing the results of those consultations to the minister;
(c) developing a policy and procedures manual for police boards and a code of ethical conduct for members of police boards;
(d) arranging for training to be provided to members of police boards and civilian monitors; and
(e) performing any other duties assigned by the minister.

Section 8 of the Act authorizes the Minister to direct the Police Commission to conduct a study on a specific issue relating to policing and law enforcement.

The Manitoba Police Commission is staffed by an Executive Director, an Assistant Director and an Administrative Support position.

Highlights of activities and initiatives in 2015/16 include the following:

- In 2015/2016 the Police Commission recruited and trained six civilian monitors and launched a pilot Civilian Monitor program. This year, eight Independent Investigation Unit investigations into events where the actions of a police officer may have caused the death of a person were monitored by Civilian Monitors assigned by the MPC as required by *The Police Services Act*.
- The Police Commission has continued to consult with police services, police associations, law enforcement agencies, community groups and other stakeholders on policing issues. In 2015/2016 the Commission focused on engaging these stakeholders for their input into the development of Regulations under *The Police Services Act*.
- The Police Commission continues to work interactively with municipal councils, municipal police boards and police agencies across Manitoba. Over the past year, Commission staff have met regularly with all police boards, and provided ongoing support and assistance with regard to governance structure and policy development consistent with police board roles under The Police Services Act. The Commission hosted a one-day police board governance training session that involved the members of all municipal police boards as well as all municipal police chiefs.

- The Commission continues to participate actively as a member of the Manitoba Association of Chiefs of Police, the Canadian Association of Police Governance and the Canadian Association of Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement, including attending and presenting at workshops and conferences. These working alliances have greatly informed research efforts at the Commission relative to the development of policing governance practices and recommendations for policing standards and regulations.

4 (g) Manitoba Police Commission

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	280	3.00	304	(24)	
Total Other Expenditures	64		165	(101)	1

Explanations:
1. Savings from lower than expected general operating expenditures

Independent Investigation Unit

The Independent Investigation Unit began operation on June 19, 2015, following proclamation of Part VII of *The Police Services Act.*

The Police Services Act requires that the Unit be headed by a civilian director who is not a current or former member of a police service or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Unless he or she resigns or his or her appointment is terminated, the civilian director shall hold office for five years from the date of the appointment. A person may be reappointed as civilian director for a second term of five years but may not serve more than two terms. The civilian director is responsible for the management, administration and operation of the Unit, overseeing all investigations undertaken by the Unit and performing all other duties imposed by the Act.

The Unit must conduct an investigation if a police officer has been involved in an incident where a person has died or suffered a serious injury or if there is evidence that a police officer has contravened a prescribed section of the *Criminal Code* or a prescribed federal or provincial statute. The civilian director must be notified by the police chief of the police service, of all such incidents as soon as practicable, whether or not the police officer was on duty at the time of the conduct in question. The civilian director must also be notified by the police chief of the police service of all other allegations of unlawful activity involving a police officer and may assume conduct of any investigation of such incidents if he or she considers it to be in the public interest to do so.

The civilian director may select a current or former member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, a current or former member of a police service in Manitoba or another Canadian province, or a civilian with investigative experience to be an investigator with the Unit, provided the person has the prescribed qualifications and experience. An investigator, while serving with the Unit, is under the sole command and direction of the civilian director.

The Manitoba Police Commission must appoint civilian monitors to mandatory investigations undertaken by the Unit or where the civilian director has requested the assignment of a civilian monitor to its investigations. The civilian monitor must monitor the progress of the investigation by the Unit in accordance with prescribed practices and procedures.

In addition to the civilian direction, the Unit is comprised of 13 FTEs, including eight full-time investigators.

In 2015/2016, the Unit received 36 notifications of police-related incidents from various services in the province. Of those, 17 resulted in Unit-led investigations, 11 were monitored agency investigations and the balance required no further involvement.

A civilian monitor has been requested and assigned in eight of the investigations.

4 (h) Independent Investigation Unit

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	1,249	14.00	1,607	(358)	1
Total Other Expenditures	493		1,142	(649)	2

Explanations:

1. *Savings from vacancies of budgeted positions*
2. *Operating savings related to vacant positions*

Courts

The Courts Division manages the effective and efficient delivery of court services throughout the province. This includes: criminal, family, civil, small claims and summary conviction court matters, court security, prisoner transport, civil enforcement of court orders, and operational support. In 2015-16, Winnipeg Courts and Regional Courts amalgamated under one branch, Manitoba Court Operations. This new structure allows the Division to continue to develop efficiencies and creates a more consistent service delivery approach province wide. These services are now provided through the four branches of the Courts division appropriation (04-5): Court Services, Court Operations, Judicial Services and Sheriff Services.

Division services are provided to three levels of court: the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench (including the Small Claims Court) and the Provincial Court (including the Summary Convictions Court). (See Appendix II, III and IV for more information on Manitoba court locations and circuits.)

The division manages the Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP) which enforces court orders and separation agreements that require payment of family support. If necessary collection action may be taken that includes: interception of federal payments, support deduction orders, seizure of personal property, property liens, suspension of driving privileges, denial of passports and default hearings.

The division also manages the Fine Collection Program and the Restitution Program. The Fine Collection Program; on behalf of the Manitoba government, municipal governments and the Victims' Assistance Trust Fund; processes, disburses and enforces provincial statute and *Criminal Code* fines that have been ordered by the court. If necessary, collection action is taken if a fine is not paid voluntarily within court prescribed time limits. This may include: registering the debt with a third party collection agency or credit reporting agency, placing of holds on driver's licences and vehicle registrations, registering garnishing orders, property liens or initiating property seizures. The Restitution Program monitors the payment of court ordered restitution (money owed to a victim of crime). If payment is not made, the program will advise the victim on the necessary steps to proceed to civil judgment.[5]

The Review Board forms part of the Courts Division. It is an independent administrative tribunal established under the *Criminal Code* to deal with those charged with criminal offences that have been found unfit to stand trial or have been found not criminally responsible because of a mental disorder.[6]

The division includes the Vehicle Impoundment Registry which is the administrative centre where the status of each vehicle seized in Manitoba is recorded. Detailed information on the Vehicle Impoundment Registry can be found in its annual report. To obtain a copy, call 204-945-4454 in Winnipeg.

Court Services

The Court Services Branch provides Court Operations, Judicial Services and Manitoba Sheriff Services with expertise in administration, financial management, governance, project reviews, planning of information systems, supporting video conferencing expansion and existing infrastructure, as well as facilities design and use. The branch is also responsible for the collection of court ordered family support and fines. Highlights during the 2015/2016 fiscal year included:

- In 2015/2016, the Maintenance Enforcement Program had more than 12,825 files and disbursed $60.9 million in maintenance payments to recipients and also directed a total of $3.9 million to the Minister of Finance to offset income assistance costs. The program took the following enforcement actions against debtors during 2015/2016: issued 1,942 federal support deduction notices, 4,315 support deduction notices for wages and bank accounts and 28 pension garnishing orders; initiated 2,231 notices of intent to suspend driver's licences; and served 128 summonses by Sheriff Services Civil Enforcement to appear before the court. Special investigative and enforcement efforts continued to be focused on the relatively small number

[5] Restitution ordered solely to Manitoba Public Insurance (MPI) is excluded from this process. MPI monitors these restitution orders separately.

[6] In accordance with *The Public Sector Compensation Disclosure Act*, the eight members of the Review Board received $69,000 in compensation in the aggregate and there were no board members that individually received compensation of $50,000 or more annually. The $69,000 includes Board fees, reasons, and prep time.

of debtors who have habitually failed to comply with their support obligations. The increased enforcement actions are a result of the Manitoba Maintenance (Enforcement) Management Program (M^3P) system's capacity to quickly identify files where default has occurred so that automated enforcement actions can be taken.

- In 2015/2016, the Fine Collection Program processed $52.9 million for provincial statute and *Criminal Code* fines including fines that were paid voluntarily and within court prescribed time frames. In addition, over 23,279 active driver's licence holds and 23,928 motor vehicle registration holds were put in place and 2,661 collection actions (which include garnishing wages and bank accounts) and six writs (to seize vehicles) were utilized for the collection of outstanding fines. Overall in 2015/2016, enforcement action resulted in a total of $11.8 million in outstanding fines recovered - including large account balances. The total provincial fine revenue processed was $35.4 million.
- The Large Account Balance project was implemented in 2006/2007 to target large balance accounts that have outstanding overdue amounts totalling more than $2,000. The 2015/2016 was the tenth year for the program collecting almost $2.4 million for a total of $ 17.5 million[7] since inception of the project. Reviewing large account balances is now a routine practice for the program.
- The Restitution Program received and disbursed $927,000 in restitution payments to victims of crime.

5 (a) Court Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	4,773	77.00	5,245	(472)	1
Total Other Expenditures	2,806		2,615	191	

Explanation:

1. *Savings due primarily to the recruitment process and under-fills of budgeted positions offset by retirement severance and vacation payments*

Court Operations

Court Operations provides operational and administrative support to efficiently manage and process all matters in the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench (civil, criminal, family, and small claims), and the Provincial Court (adult, youth, family and Summary Convictions Court). Services are provided in Winnipeg as well as in 12 Regional Court locations and 49 circuit court locations outside Winnipeg.

The Court Operations Branch accepts guilty pleas and/or payments of fines in Summary Convictions Court that are issued by agencies throughout Manitoba. The branch also accepts deposits of monies in the Court of Queen's Bench which are held in trust and later disbursed through the Suitors' Trust System.

The branch is responsible for the operations of the jury management system, ensuring that sufficient jurors are available to meet the jury trial needs of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Court Operations also manages the Aboriginal Court Work Program. The program is intended to assist Indigenous people to recognize their rights and obligations and to understand how the criminal justice system functions. Specifically, Aboriginal court workers provide information that can increase access to alternative methods of justice, resources, and programs to Indigenous clients. In addition, staff of this program collaborates with justice officials and other justice system stakeholders to improve knowledge of Indigenous values, customs, and languages. Services are provided in English, Cree, Ojibwé, Oji-Cree and Dakota at court and circuit court locations throughout Manitoba.

The Branch works with Indigenous communities to enhance their involvement in the court process. Courts encourage First Nation communities to include Elders in the court process and to promote regular participation at sittings of the Provincial Court in their communities. Through agreements with the Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) and St. Theresa Point First Nation, Courts Division programs enable communities to establish community justice workers who work with their respective First Nations to use traditional healing to

[7] This total may not add up from previous years due to rounding.

bring offenders and the community to peaceful solutions, liaise with the police and the Crown to foster understanding of community issues, and provide the judiciary with options for culturally appropriate dispositions.

Branch highlights for 2015/2016 included:

- The Manitoba Court of Appeal centre opened 199 new files.
- The Winnipeg, Regional and St. Boniface Court of Queen's Bench centres opened 21,000 new files and added 244,577 documents to the Court Registry System.
- A total of $11.7 million was held in trust within the Suitors' Trust System.
- The Provincial Court processed 94,328 new charges[8] (youth and adult) in the Winnipeg and Regional Court centres.
- Summary conviction matters totaled 248,826 in new tickets throughout Manitoba, with the majority being administered through the Summary Convictions Court in Winnipeg. These included 104,395 regular Common Offence Notice (CON) tickets and 144,431 Image Capturing Enforcement System (ICES) tickets. In December 2014, the RCMP, in partnership with Manitoba Justice and the Summary Convictions Court, began issuing electronic tickets by using new electronic ticketing equipment significantly reducing the amount of time spent on issuing, printing and processing minor traffic offences.
- There were 24 jury trials held in Winnipeg and Winnipeg Jury Management issued 9,500 jury summonses (out of 30,000 names obtained from Manitoba Health). Three jury trials were held in Regional Courts, with 8,600 summonses issued.
- The Transcription Services Unit (TSU) arranged for transcription of over 171,518 pages of court proceedings, representing approximately 3,579 transcript requests.
- The Review Board held 123 hearings, totaling 28 sitting days, for patients under its jurisdiction. During 2015/2016, the Board dealt with a total of 123 patients. As of March 31, 2016, 106 patients remained under the board's jurisdiction.
- The Vehicle Impoundment Registry maintained records for 4,334 vehicles seized from people driving while suspended or prohibited or with blood alcohol content over 0.08; for refusing a breathalyzer; refusing or failing a field sobriety test; or for committing prostitution related offences.
- The Aboriginal Court Work Program assisted 10,256 clients.

5 (b) Court Operations

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	13,149	235.00	13,398	(249)	
Total Other Expenditures	2,938		2,664	274	

Judicial Services

The Judicial Services Branch provides direct support to the judiciary of the Court of Appeal, the Court of Queen's Bench and the Provincial Court through judicial assistants, researchers and coordinators. Judicial services are also provided throughout the province by small claims court officers and justices of the peace. Branch staff facilitates the effective operation of the courts by acting as a liaison between the judicial branch of government, the executive branch of government, the public and the legal profession.

Under the direction of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court, all appearances on criminal, civil and family matters before the courts are scheduled by coordinators to ensure effective use of judicial resources and courtrooms. This includes Provincial Court pre-trial coordinators who preside in court to ensure that procedural matters are addressed within agreed-upon timelines, freeing up judges to deal with substantive legal issues.

[8] This figure represents new adult and youth charges processed by the Provincial Court. This figure may differ from figures reported by Prosecution Services due to differences between counting charges and counting case files (which may be comprised of multiple charges)

There are three types of justices of the peace in Manitoba: judicial justices of the peace (21), over 120 staff justices of the peace and over 40 community justices of the peace. Justices of the peace provide judicial services in 12 court locations and in over 45 communities under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court. Judicial justices of the peace perform duties where independence from the executive and legislative branches of government is required such as conducting trials and sentencing hearings under *The Summary Convictions Act*, hearing protection order applications under *The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act*, and issuing search warrants. Staff justices of the peace are located in court offices throughout the province and their duties include such matters as setting hearing dates, reviewing documents with an accused person and processing the laying of charges. Community justices of the peace are community members who volunteer to perform duties similar to staff justices of the peace in their community such as witnessing documents and issuing subpoenas.

Five court officers in the Court of Queen's Bench hear small claims court matters in 15 locations throughout Manitoba.

Branch highlights for 2015/2016 included:

- Ongoing educational programs were provided to all justices of the peace through the office of the Director of Justice of the Peace Services under the direction of the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court.
- Ongoing educational programs were provided in conjunction with the Manitoba Court Operations Branch to court staff throughout the province.
- Managing the implementation of a new program delivery model for the Winnipeg Drug Treatment Court pursuant to the federal Drug Treatment Court Funding Program

More information on the Provincial Court of Manitoba is available in its annual report. This is available on the Manitoba Courts website at www.manitobacourts.mb.ca.

5 (c) Judicial Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	23,072	91.00	22,916	156	
Total Other Expenditures	2,714		2,563	151	1

Explanation:

1. *Judiciary appointment and transcription costs shortfall, as well as shortfall in desktop, legal fees, disbursements and retro allowances*

Sheriff Services

Sheriff Services is comprised of Winnipeg and regional Sheriff Services' offices.

Winnipeg operations are responsible for the security of courtrooms in the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex. A perimeter security system is operated at the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex, preventing weapons and other contraband from entering the facility.

Regional operations are responsible for the security of courtrooms in five offices located across Manitoba including Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Thompson.

Sheriff Services is responsible for the transport of incarcerated persons to and from court from the various federal and provincial correctional facilities in Manitoba. Sheriffs service over 40 circuit court locations across Manitoba. Sheriffs also enforce all writs of seizure and sale; conduct evictions; arrest individuals on civil warrants; and serve various summonses, subpoenas, protection orders and other court directed documents.

Branch highlights for 2015/2016 included:

- Winnipeg sheriffs transported 7,933 prisoners to court, travelled 666,516 kilometres by road and 21,693 kilometres by air.

- Regional sheriffs transported 16,000 prisoners to court, traveled 916,132 kilometres by road and 162,946 kilometres by air.
- Sheriff Services provided security at 24 jury trials in Winnipeg and 3 in regional court offices.
- Winnipeg Sheriffs utilized video conferencing technology for 11,396 prisoner court appearances.
- Regional Sheriffs utilized video conferencing technology for 962 prisoner court appearances.
- Sheriff Services provided Lawyer Video Interview (LVI) terminals in 8 provincial institutions.
- Sheriff Officers scanned 236,273 individuals entering the Winnipeg Law Courts Complex.
- Sheriffs served a total of 2,644 legal documents including protection orders and subpoenas (1,605 by Winnipeg officers and 1,039 by regional officers).
- Sheriffs executed 274 writs (236 by Winnipeg officers; 38 by regional officers).
- Winnipeg Sheriffs processed and transferred 190 accused persons through the Sheriff Officer Warrant Diversion Project Process.
- The Civil Enforcement Unit issued 4,197 sheriffs' certificates provincially.
- Total monies received from all sources (including sheriffs' certificates) were $201,995.77.

5 (d) Sheriff Services

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Total Salaries	9,651	105.70	9,627	24	
Total Other Expenditures	3,077		3,014	63	

Costs Related to Capital Assets

Manitoba Justice's inventory of capital assets includes machinery, equipment and information systems. The department is required to amortize its assets, which is a gradual write-off of the initial cost of the asset over its useful life. In addition, interest expense is also applied to capital funds on net book value.

Major capital assets requiring amortization in 2015/2016 included SAP support, government air, and existing assets including equipment and information systems projects and major computer applications.

- SAP support refers to the protection, maintenance and enhancement of the government's SAP software. Introduced in 1999, SAP (Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing) is the integrated management software Manitoba uses to support business and administrative requirements across government. SAP software is used by many staff and as a result Manitoba Justice is required to pay a share of the overall government amortization costs for the system.
- Government air refers to the department's contribution (based on use) to amortize the province's fleet of aircrafts, used primarily by justice personnel for circuit court travel.
- The existing asset inventory includes information technology projects, major computer applications, furniture, equipment and machinery.

The amortization of existing assets and interest expense are provided as of March 31, 2016.

04-6 Costs Related to Capital Assets

Expenditures by Sub-Appropriation	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 FTE	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Government air	209		209		
Amortization–Existing assets at March 31, 2016	2,355		2,805	(450)	1
Interest expense	933		1,036	(103)	1
Total	**3,497**		**4,050**	**(553)**	

Explanation:

1. *Community Safety's carryover to 2016/17 resulting in deferral of amortization and interest charges*

Financial Information Section

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	2015/16 ESTIMATES $(000s)
2015/16 MAIN ESTIMATES	**$ 537,397**
MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:	
- Justice Initiatives	1,270
- Internal Service Adjustments	9,905
2015/16 ESTIMATE	**$ 548,572**

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 with comparative figures for the previous year

2015/16 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2015/16 Actual $(000s)	2014/15 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-1 Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation				
37	(a) Minister's Salary	37	37	0	
	(b) Executive Support				
713	Salaries	693	661	32	
88	Other Expenditures	86	103	(17)	
	(c) Financial & Administrative Services				
1,723	Salaries	1,739	1,378	361	
235	Other Expenditures	211	257	(46)	
0	Programs/Grant	0	0	0	
	(d) Information Systems				
1,089	Salaries	1,022	908	114	
394	Other Expenditures	248	317	(69)	
(216)	Less: Recoverable from Part B - Capital	0	0	0	
	(e) Compensation for Victims of Crime				
3,534	Other Expenditures	2,560	4,248	(1,688)	
7,597	**Subtotal 04-1**	**6,596**	**7,909**	**(1,313)**	
	04-2 Criminal Law				
	(a) Manitoba Prosecutions Service				
30,417	Salaries	28,221	26,324	1,897	
3,621	Other Expenditures	3,918	3,797	121	
826	Witness Programs	1,449	1,369	80	
	(b) Victims Services				
3,816	Salaries	3,757	3,864	(107)	
460	Other Expenditures	505	495	10	
280	Grants	280	238	42	
39,420	**Subtotal 04-2**	**38,130**	**36,087**	**2,043**	

1. Financial & Administrative Services – Salary increases related to direct and indirect salary costs.
2. Compensation for Victims of Crime – Reduction in long term disability for existing claims.
3. Manitoba Prosecution Services – Salary increases related to direct and indirect salary costs associated with workload study.
4. Manitoba Prosecution Services – Transcription costs increased due to high demand of Crowns.

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 with comparative figures for the previous year

2015/16 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2015/16 Actual $(000s)	2014/15 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-3 Civil Law				
	(a) Executive Administration				
250	Salaries	236	216	20	
12	Other Expenditures	5	12	(7)	
	(b) Policy Development and Analysis				
504	Salaries	518	498	20	
61	Other Expenditures	38	44	(6)	
	(c) MB Human Rights Commission				
1,737	Salaries	1,721	1,689	32	
268	Other Expenditures	294	317	(23)	
	(d) Office of the Chief Medical Examiner				
1,199	Salaries	1,175	1,106	69	
2,706	Other Expenditures	2,245	2,774	(529)	
85	(e) Grant to Manitoba Law Reform Commission	85	85	0	
	(f) Criminal Property Forfeiture				
492	Salaries	464	451	13	
321	Other Expenditures	321	321	0	
	(g) Legal Services				
10,867	Salaries	9,969	9,829	140	
963	Other Expenditures	895	874	21	
(8,527)	Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(8,136)	(8,206)	70	
	(h) Legislative Counsel				
2,568	Salaries	2,268	2,312	(44)	
239	Other Expenditures	335	281	54	
	(i) Legal Aid Manitoba				
16,654	Salaries	15,041	15,213	(172)	
14,540	Other Expenditures	15,903	15,650	253	
44,939	**Subtotal 04-3**	**43,377**	**43,466**	**(89)**	

5. Office of the Chief Medical Examiner – Decrease due to reduced contract usage.

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 with comparative figures for the previous year

2015/16 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2015/16 Actual $(000s)	2014/15 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-4 Community Safety				
	(a) Corporate Services				
5,010	Salaries	3,565	3,456	109	
1,064	Other Expenditures	1,192	532	660	
3,290	Programs and External Agencies	3,304	3,070	234	
	(b) Custody Corrections				
186,553	Salaries	196,874	188,566	8,308	
24,507	Other Expenditures	23,338	21,570	1,768	
281	Programs and External Agencies	293	209	84	
0	Recoveries from Other Appropriations	(4)	(4)	0	
	(c) Community Corrections				
25,354	Salaries	23,348	22,465	883	
2,874	Other Expenditures	2,790	3,858	(1,068)	
779	Programs and External Agencies	604	764	(160)	
	(d) Provincial Policing				
135,535	Gross Expenditures	136,895	128,910	7,985	
(2,150)	Recovery: Rural Economic Development Initiatives	(2,150)	(2,000)	(150)	
	(e) Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement				
1,723	Salaries	1,821	1,581	240	
558	Other Expenditures	386	346	40	
285	Programs	324	244	80	

6. Corporate Services – Increase due to legal, professional, and other fees.
7. Corporate Services – One time program increase for Bail Assessment Support and Supervision Program (BASSP).
8. Custody Corrections – Increase due to direct and indirect salary costs including pension increase.
9. Custody Corrections – Increased legal fees, desktop charges, and IT hardware, as well as increased food, drugs and supplies due to increase inmate population.
10. Community Corrections – Decreased transportation, communication, desktop, legal fees and other operating costs.
11. Provincial Policing – Increase in DOPS and PPSA salary and operating as well as new First Nations Safety Officer Program and timing of payment for new contract for DNA Biological Casework.

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 with comparative figures for the previous year

2015/16 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2015/16 Actual $(000s)	2014/15 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	(f) Law Enforcement Review Agency				
312	Salaries	312	340	(28)	
61	Other Expenditures	44	42	2	
	(g) Manitoba Police Commission				
304	Salaries	280	263	17	
165	Other Expenditures	64	60	4	
	(h) Independent Investigation Unit				
1,607	Salaries	1,249	453	796	
1,142	Other Expenditures	493	187	306	
1,270	(i) Justice Initiatives	1,259	1,266	(7)	
390,524	**Subtotal 04-4**	**396,281**	**376,178**	**20,103**	

12. Independent Investigation Unit – Increase in direct and indirect salaries and overtime.
13. Independent Investigation Unit – Increase in other operating including transportation, communications, supplies, travel, training and uniforms.

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 with comparative figures for the previous year

2015/16 Estimate $(000s)	Appropriation	2015/16 Actual $(000s)	2014/15 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
	04-5 Courts				
	(a) Court Services				
5,245	Salaries	4,773	4,203	570	
2,615	Other Expenditures	2,806	2,898	(92)	
	Less: Recoverable from Part B - Capital	0	0	0	
	(b) Court Operations				
13,398	Salaries	13,149	13,077	72	
2,664	Other Expenditures	2,938	2,939	(1)	
	(c) Judicial Services				
22,916	Salaries	23,072	20,982	2,090	
2,563	Other Expenditures	2,714	2,608	106	
	(d) Sheriff Services				
9,627	Salaries	9,651	9,091	560	
3,014	Other Expenditures	3,077	3,090	(13)	
0	(f) Justice Initiatives	0	0	0	
62,042	**Subtotal 04-5**	**62,180**	**58,888**	**3,292**	
4,050	**04-6 Costs Related To Capital Assets**	**3,497**	**3,477**	**20**	
548,572	**TOTAL EXPENDITURES**	**550,061**	**526,005**	**24,056**	

14. Judicial Services – Increase due to negotiated retroactive salary increases.

Manitoba Justice

Expenditure Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 with comparative figures for the previous year

2015/16 Estimate $(000s)		Appropriation	2015/16 Actual $(000s)	2014/15 Actual $(000s)	Increase (Decrease) $(000s)	Variance Expl. No.
		Department Summary 04 by Main Appropriation				
7,597	(1)	Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation	6,596	7,909	(1,313)	
39,420	(2)	Criminal Law	38,130	36,087	2,043	
44,939	(3)	Civil Law	43,377	43,466	(89)	
390,524	(4)	Community Safety	396,281	376,178	20,103	
62,042	(5)	Courts	62,180	58,888	3,292	
4,050	(6)	Costs Related To Capital Assets	3,497	3,477	20	
548,572		**Total**	**550,061**	**526,005**	**24,056**	

Manitoba Justice

Revenue Summary

for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016 with comparative figures for the previous year

Actual 2014/15	Actual 2015/16	Increase (Decrease)	Source	Actual 2015/16	Estimate 2015/16	Variance	Explanation Number
			GOVERNMENT OF CANADA				
436	435	(1)	Aboriginal Court Worker Program	435	435	0	
563	647	84	Supporting Families Initiative	647	607	40	
4,863	4,870	7	Legal Aid Agreement	4,870	4,760	110	
1,630	3,021	1,391	Special Projects	3,021	1,821	1,200	1
5,141	5,140	(1)	Youth Justice Services and Programs Agreement	5,140	5,141	(1)	
12,633	**14,113**	**1,480**	**Sub-Total**	**14,113**	**12,764**	**1,349**	
			OTHER REVENUE				
488	486	(2)	Cost Recovery from City of Winnipeg (Remand Centre)	486	486	0	
2,856	2,856	0	Cost Recovery from Municipalities	2,856	2,820	36	
5,798	5,741	(57)	Cost Recovery from Victims' Assistance Fund	5,741	5,789	(48)	
143	39	(104)	Escheats to the Crown	39	50	(11)	
34,640	35,366	726	Fines and Costs	35,366	34,256	1,110	2
9,850	10,464	614	Law Fees	10,464	8,689	1,775	3
5,941	5,675	(266)	Sundry	5,675	5,245	430	4
59,716	**60,627**	**911**	**Sub-Total**	**60,627**	**57,335**	**3,292**	
72,349	**74,740**	**2,391**	**TOTAL DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE**	**74,740**	**70,099**	**4,641**	

Explanation Number:

1. ***Special Projects - $1,200 over Estimate and $1,391 over 2014/2015 Actual***
   Increase in case load and special projects relating to the Intensive Rehabilitative Custody Supervision Program (IRCS)and new First Nation Safety Officer Program (FNSOP), and year over year increase due to adding FNSOP.
2. ***Fines and Costs - $1,110 over Estimate and $726 over 2014/15 Actual***
   Increase in the volume of photo enforcement tickets issued primarily due to the enforcement of offences in designated construction zones.
3. ***Law Fees - $1,775 over Estimate and $614 over 2014/15 Actual***
   Increase in both the volume and the value of probated estates upon which the fee is assessed.
4. ***Sundry - $430 over Estimate and ($266) under 2014/2015 Actual***
   Primarily due to increases in maintenance enforcement collection service charges with a year over year decrease in federal prisoner detention per diems.

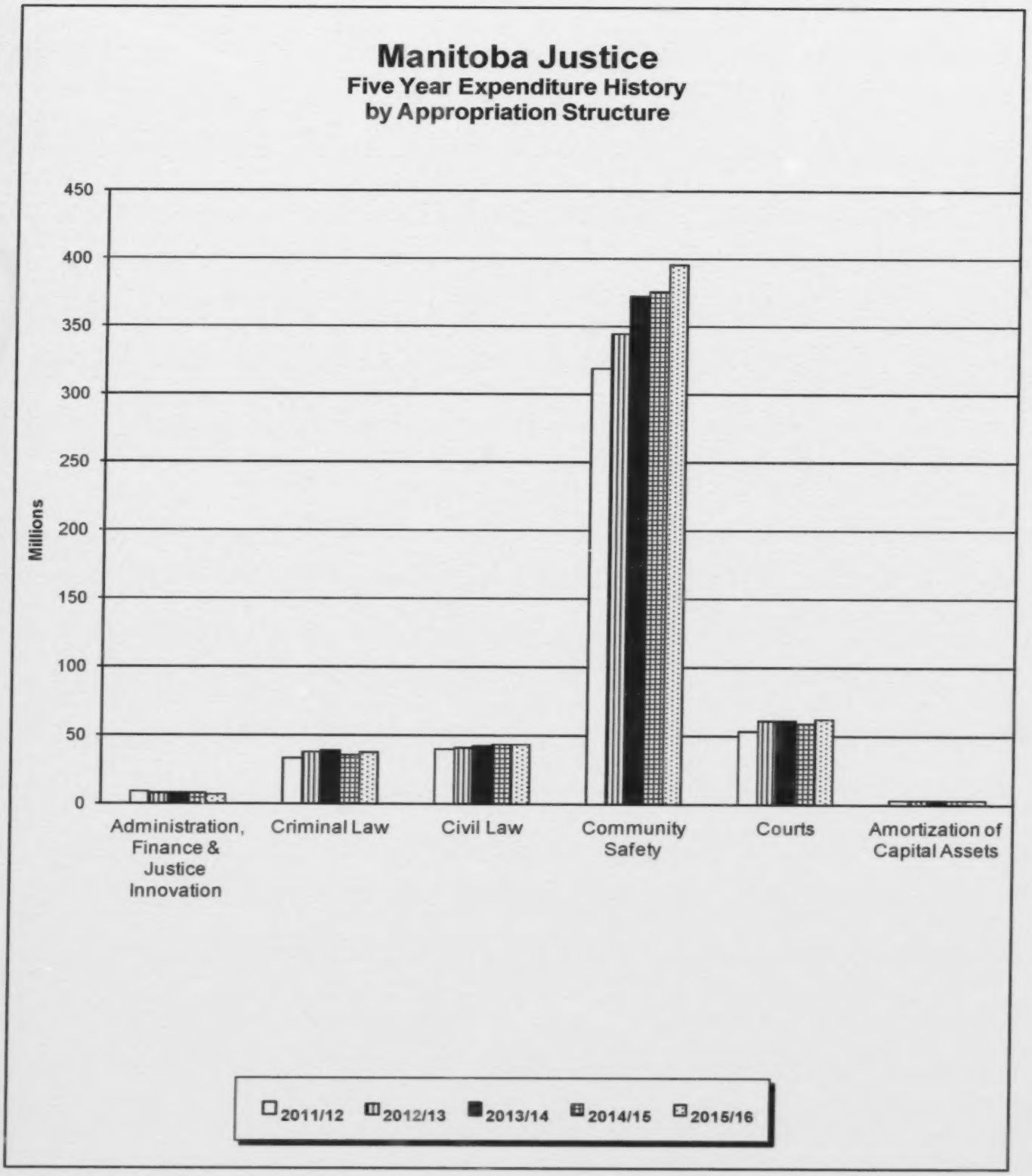
Manitoba Justice

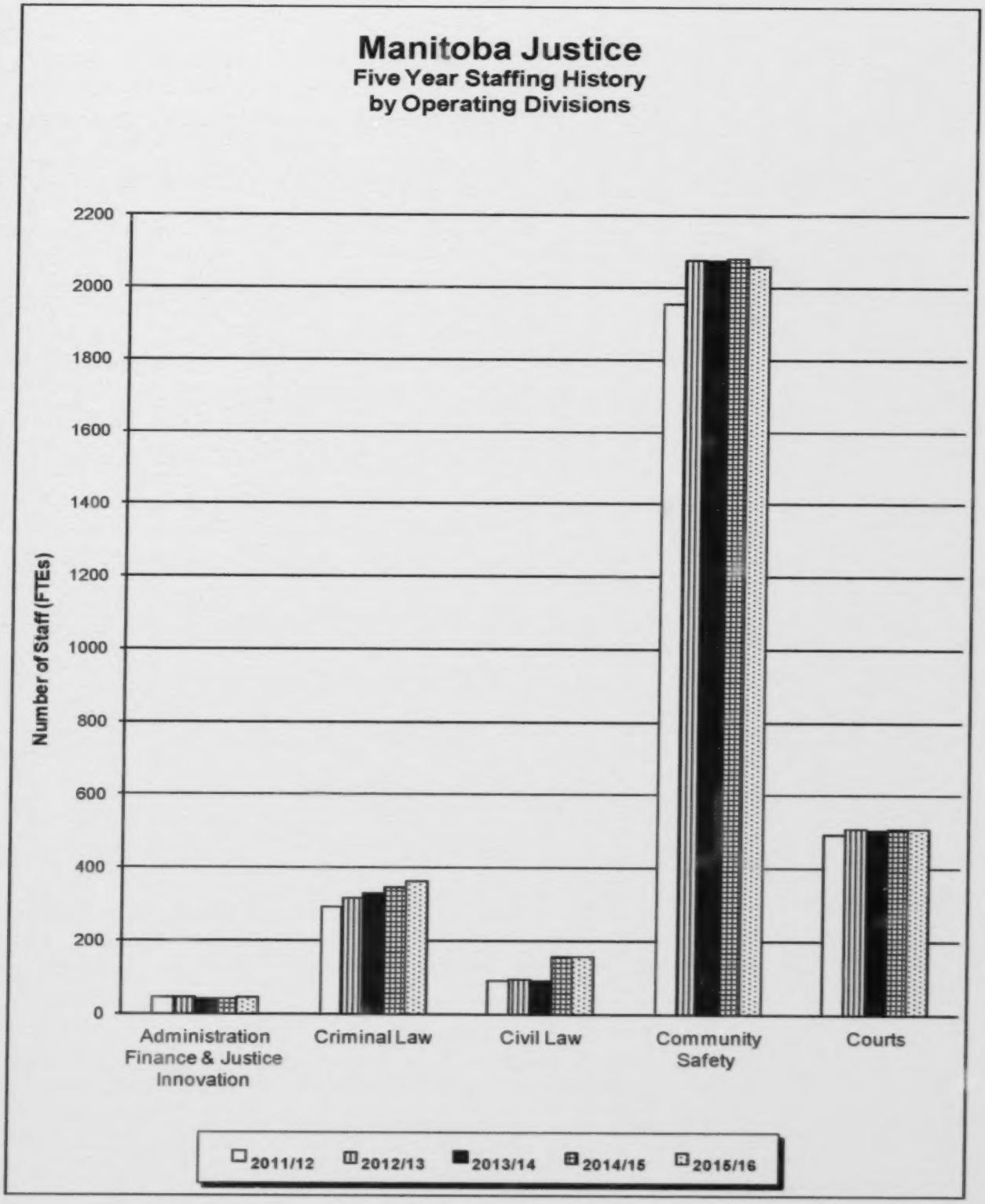
Historical Information

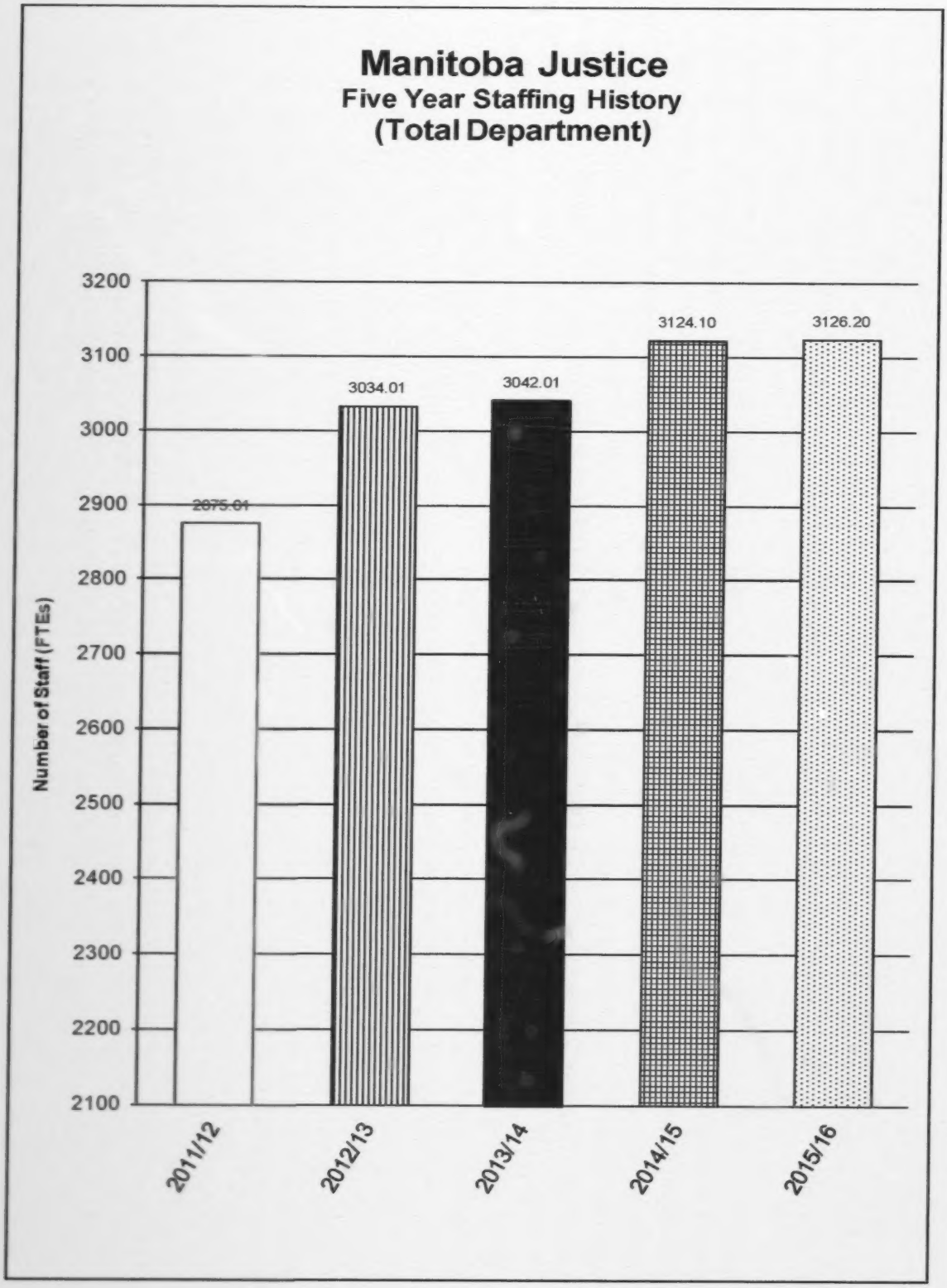
Five Year Expenditure and Staffing Summary by Appropriation $(000s)

For Years Ending March 31, 2012 to March 31, 2016

APPROPRIATION	Actual/*Adjusted Expenditures									
	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)	FTE	$(000's)
04-1 Admin., Finance & Justice Innovation	43.34	8,494	43.34	7,548	40.34	7,621	39.50	7,909	41.50	6,596
04-2 Criminal Law	292.80	32,720	313.80	38,176	329.80	38,837	344.80	36,087	360.80	38,130
04-3 Civil Law	92.00	39,411	92.00	41,611	90.00	42,373	154.00	43,466	155.00	43,377
04-4 Community Safety	1,953.67	318,536	2,076.17	345,238	2,075.17	372,151	2,080.10	376,178	2,060.20	396,281
04-5 Courts	493.20	53,779	508.70	61,027	506.70	60,882	505.70	58,888	508.70	62,180
04-6 Costs Related To Capital Assets		2,829		3,034		3,137		3,477		3,497
Total	**2,875.01**	**455,769**	**3,034.01**	**496,634**	**3,042.01**	**525,001**	**3,124.10**	**526,005**	**3,126.20**	**550,061**


Manitoba Justice
Five Year Expenditure History
by Appropriation Structure
Millions
450
400
350
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation
Criminal Law
Civil Law
Community Safety
Courts
Amortization of Capital Assets
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16


Manitoba Justice
Five Year Staffing History
by Operating Divisions
Number of Staff (FTEs)
2200
2000
1800
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
Administration Finance & Justice Innovation
Criminal Law
Civil Law
Community Safety
Courts
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16


Manitoba Justice
Five Year Staffing History
(Total Department)
Number of Staff (FTEs)
3200
3100
3000
2900
2800
2700
2600
2500
2400
2300
2200
2100
2875.01
3034.01
3042.01
3124.10
3126.20
2011/12
2012/13
2013/14
2014/15
2015/16

Performance Reporting

The following section provides information on key performance measures for the department for the 2015/2016 reporting year. This is the tenth year in which all Government of Manitoba departments have included a performance measurement section, in a standardized format, in their annual reports.

Performance indicators in departmental annual reports are intended to complement financial results and provide Manitobans with meaningful and useful information about government activities, and their impact on the province and its citizens.

For more information on performance reporting and the Manitoba government, visit www.manitoba.ca/performance.

Your comments on performance measures are valuable to us. You can send comments or questions to mbperformance@gov.mb.ca.

Notes on Justice Performance Measure Information

The law and the justice system are important to Manitobans because they provide order in society, a peaceful way to settle disputes, and a means of expressing the values and beliefs of our province and country. The justice system deals with a broad range of criminal, constitutional and administrative laws. It also provides processes to resolve private disputes peacefully and fairly in matters such as contracts, property ownership, family rights and obligations, and damages to property.

One of the most unique, and arguably challenging, features within the justice system is the number of independent but interdependent participants in the criminal justice continuum with defined legal responsibilities: police, prosecutors, defence lawyers (including legal aid counsel), members of the judiciary in three levels of court and corrections officials. Each participant has distinct roles and responsibilities, and many are at odds with one another, yet for the system to be effective the stakeholders must understand, accept, and respect each others' roles and responsibilities. Manitoba Justice, as a provincial government department, has a variety of roles to play in supporting the overall system through its stated mission to *"support and promote safe and just communities for all Manitobans."*

Despite the importance of the justice system in supporting the social well-being of Manitobans, it is very difficult to adequately measure its effectiveness because of the complexity of our laws, the number of independent stakeholders in the system, the need for fairness and due process, and the extremely wide variety of individual matters that the system must handle.

Developing valid and reliable performance indicators will continue to pose a challenge for the Department as we look into the future. Despite these significant challenges, Manitoba Justice has committed to embarking on a performance measures initiative. The measures that the department has developed thus far are described in the table below. The Department of Justice is continuing to review and develop its performance measures.

Note: The most recent data available is used for comparisons made to national averages.

What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(1) Safer communities, by measuring the number of police officers per capita in Manitoba as compared to other provinces.	Strong and effective policing enhances safety in Manitoba communities. Manitoba Justice directly funds the RCMP provincial police services and the Manitoba government provides grants to support major municipal police forces.	This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis. Manitoba was second highest among the provinces in 2000, with 187 police officers per 100,000 population.	In the 2015 calendar year, Manitoba had the second highest number of police officers per capita of any province in Canada with 201 per 100,000 population. See Figure 1, page 63.	Manitoba has had the highest or second highest among the provinces in recent years. The actual per 100,000 population number has decreased from 206 in the previous year.	Manitoba has been investing in increasing the number of police officers in Manitoba communities. The number decreased in 2015 due to departures exceeding new hires, a trend shared among seven Canadian Jurisdictions last year, with 70% of departures nationally being due to retirement.
(2) Safer communities, by measuring the number of operations in problem properties (including drug, sniff and prostitution houses) closed by the Public Safety Investigations Unit (PSIU).	Manitoba enacted *The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* and *The Fortified Buildings Act* to target properties that continually and habitually present problems of public safety. These problem properties include fortified buildings, places where drugs are sold or used, alcohol is sold without a licence, sniff is made available, prostitution and related activities are taking place, children are being sexually abused or exploited, or unlawful firearms, weapons or explosives are being stored.	*The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* came into force on February 19, 2002. Thirty-six operations were closed in 2003, the first full year of operations for the PSIU.	In the 2015 calendar year, 116 operations in problem properties were closed in Manitoba. See Figure 2, p. 63.	The number of operations closed has been increasing over the past five years, with 2015 being the first decrease. From the 2002 establishment of the PSIU through to the end of the 2015 calendar year, 982 operations in problem properties have been closed in Manitoba. See Figure 2, page 63.	Manitoba's *Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act* has established a national precedent in reclaiming the safety and security of neighbourhoods plagued by drugs, prostitution and solvent abuse. A number of Canadian jurisdictions have developed similar legislation based on Manitoba's example.

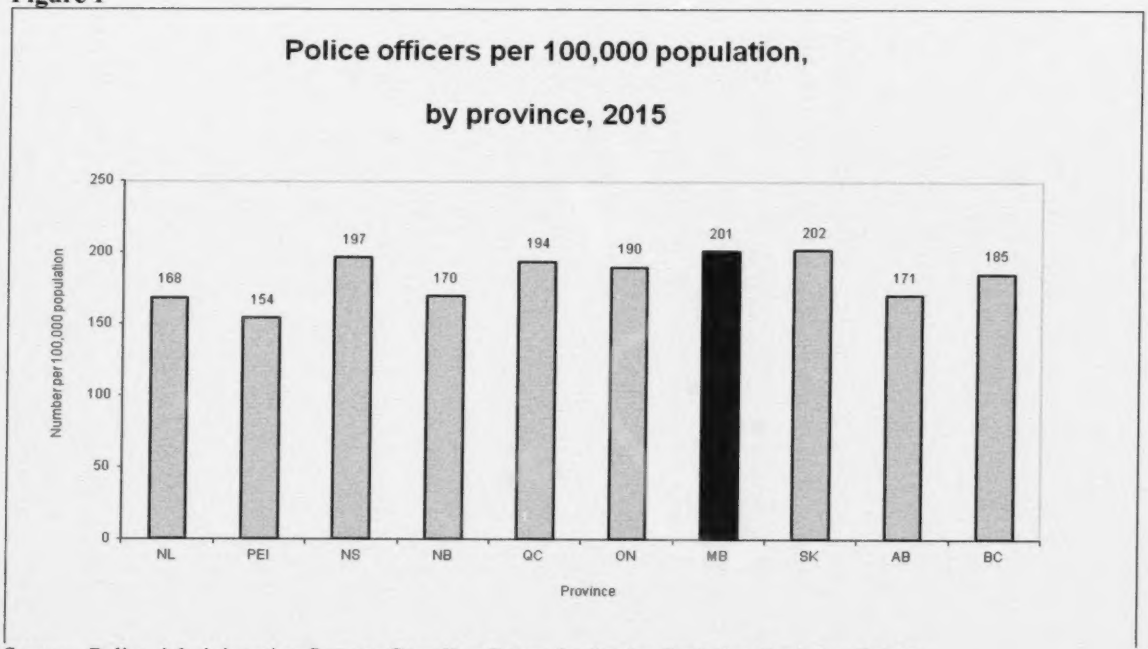
What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(3) Indigenous justice, by measuring the percentage of Indigenous people served by First Nations policing programs.	Making justice processes more respectful of Indigenous cultures and values is an ongoing goal of Manitoba Justice. First Nations policing programs provide First Nations communities with more input into the policing services that they receive.	The federal First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was established in 1991. The policy is implemented through the First Nations Policing Program (FNPP).	56 of Manitoba's 63 First Nation communities have FNPP funded programs.	Since the First Nations Policing Policy (FNPP) was created in 1991, the percentage of Indigenous people served by First Nations policing programs has been increasing.	There are four FNPP programs funded on a cost-shared basis between Manitoba and Canada. The number of communities with each program is as follows[9]: RCMP – Aboriginal Community Constable Program (ACCP) – 20 communities RCMP – First Nations Community Police Service (FNCPS) – 8 communities Dakota Ojibway Police Service (DOPS) - 6 communities First Nation Safety Officer Program (FNSOP)[10] - 31 communities
(3) Offender accountability and safer communities, by measuring the Manitoba adult incarceration rate as compared to other provinces.	Manitoba is taking an aggressive stand on violent and gang-related crimes by continuing to oppose bail for those crimes as well as advocating for longer periods of incarceration.	This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis. Manitoba's adult incarceration rate for 2014/2015 was higher than the national average (87 per 100,000 adults).	Manitoba's 2014/2015 adult incarceration rate was the highest of all Canadian provinces with 240 inmates in custody per 100,000 adult population. See Figure 3, page 64.	Manitoba has had the highest rate among the provinces for the past five years. Its rate has decreased by 1% from the previous year.	The planning process for the new Dauphin Correctional Centre is continuing to proceed with an anticipated opening date in 2021.
(4) Offender accountability and safer communities, by measuring the Manitoba youth incarceration rate as compared to other provinces.	Manitoba is committed to strengthening sanctions for serious youth crime, particularly crimes of violence.	This measure compares Manitoba to other provinces on an ongoing basis. Manitoba's youth incarceration rate for 2014/2015 was higher than the national average of 6 young persons in custody per 10,000 population of youth aged 12-17 years.	Manitoba's 2014/2015 youth incarceration rate was the highest of all Canadian provinces with 26 young persons in custody per 10,000 youth population. See Figure 4, page 64.	Manitoba has maintained the highest rate among the provinces for the past five years. It has decreased since the previous year when it was 29 young persons per 10,000 youth population.	

[9] Some of Manitoba's First Nation communities are served by more than one FNPP funded program.
[10] The FNSOP replaced the federal Band Constable Program, which was terminated by Canada effective March 31, 2015.

What is being measured and using what indicator?	Why is it important to measure this?	Where are we starting from (baseline measurement)?	What is the most recent available value for this indicator?	What is the trend over time?	Comments/ Recent Actions/ Report Links
(5) Maintaining the integrity of the justice system, particularly access to justice, by measuring the average time from first appearance to disposition in Provincial Court.[11]	A core element of the department's mission is to provide mechanisms for timely and peaceful resolution of civil and criminal matters. Time to disposition is a measure of the justice system's capacity to resolve matters in a reasonable amount of time. This indicator measures the average amount of time it takes to dispose of a criminal charge, not including charges where a warrant for arrest was issued by the court.	2006/2007 marked the first year that data became available for this indicator. Courts Division continues to refine the methodology for this indicator.	For 2015/2016 the average time to disposition was 198 days. See Figure 5, page 65.	Due to changes in methodology, comparisons can only be made back to 2010/2011. In that year the average time to disposition was 187 days.	Process reviews, improved procedures and information technology are being employed to address the growing volume and legal complexity of cases in the justice system.

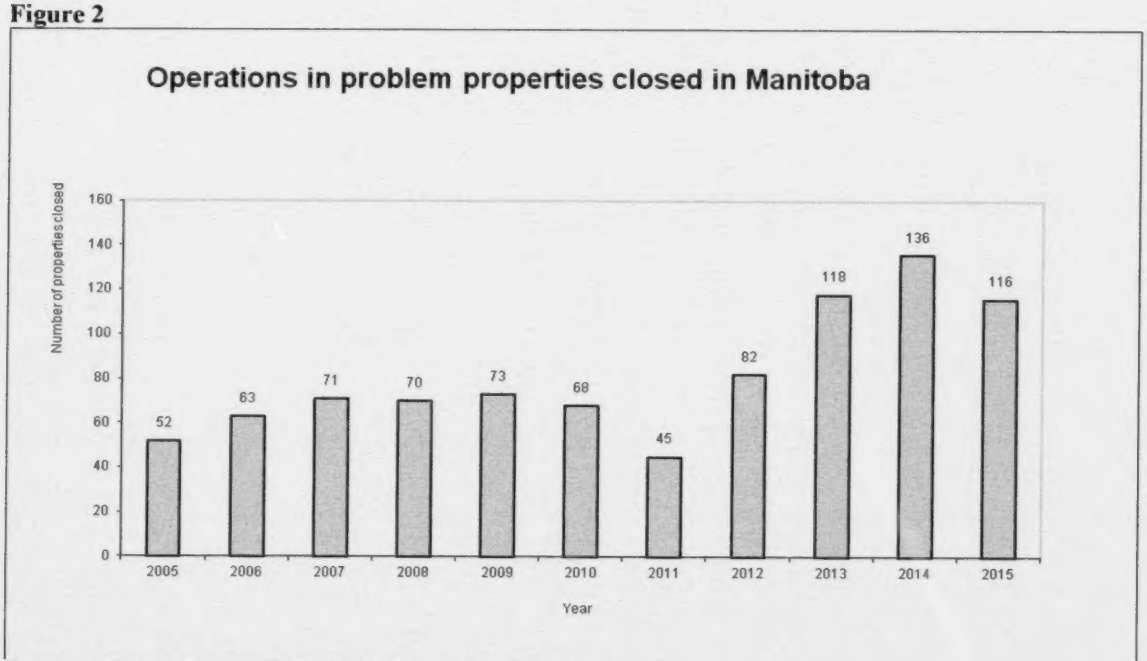
[11] More detailed information on this indicator is provided in the *Annual Report of the Provincial Court of Manitoba* - available on the Provincial Court of Manitoba's website at http://www.manitobacourts.mb.ca/pr/provincial_court.html.

Figure 1



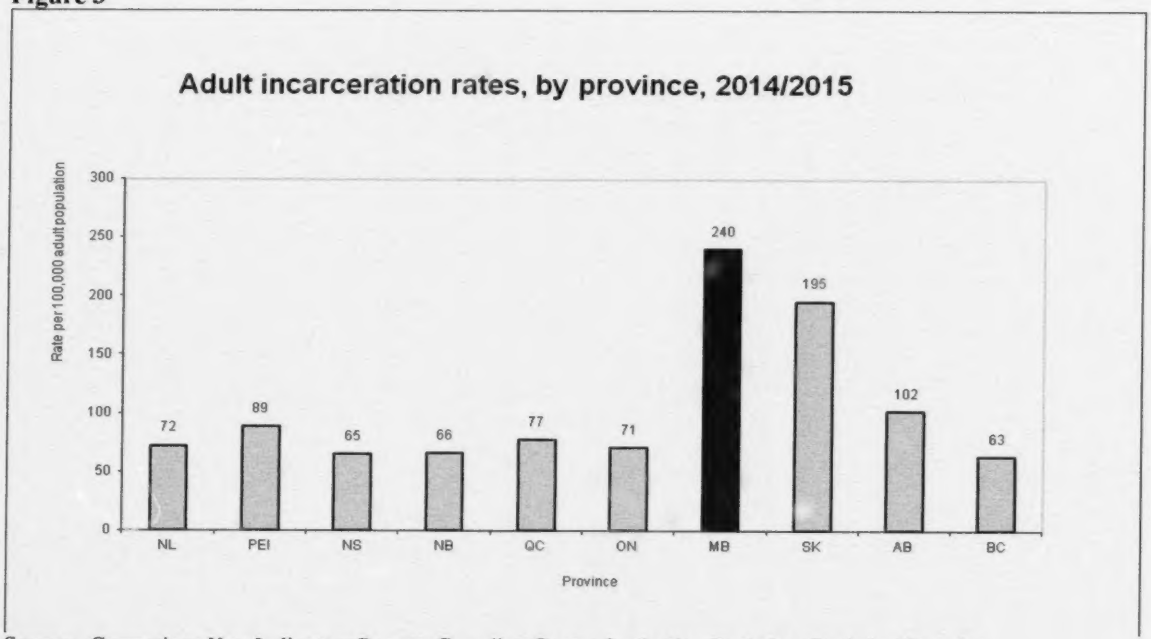
Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Figure 2



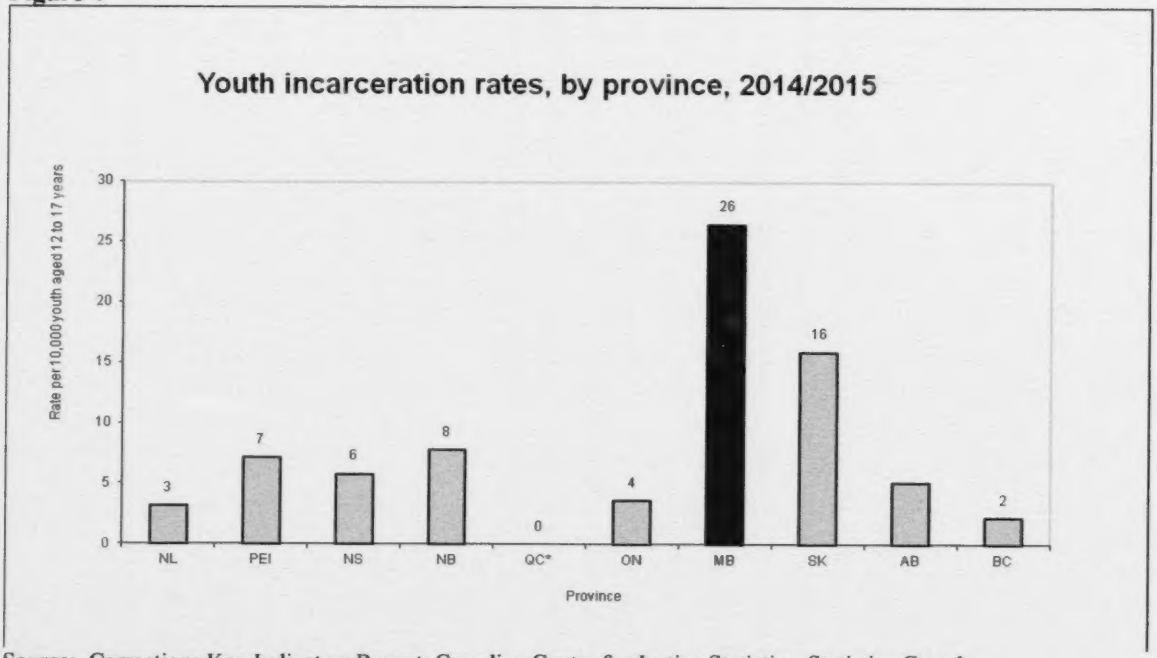
Source: Manitoba Justice Public Safety Investigations Unit

Figure 3



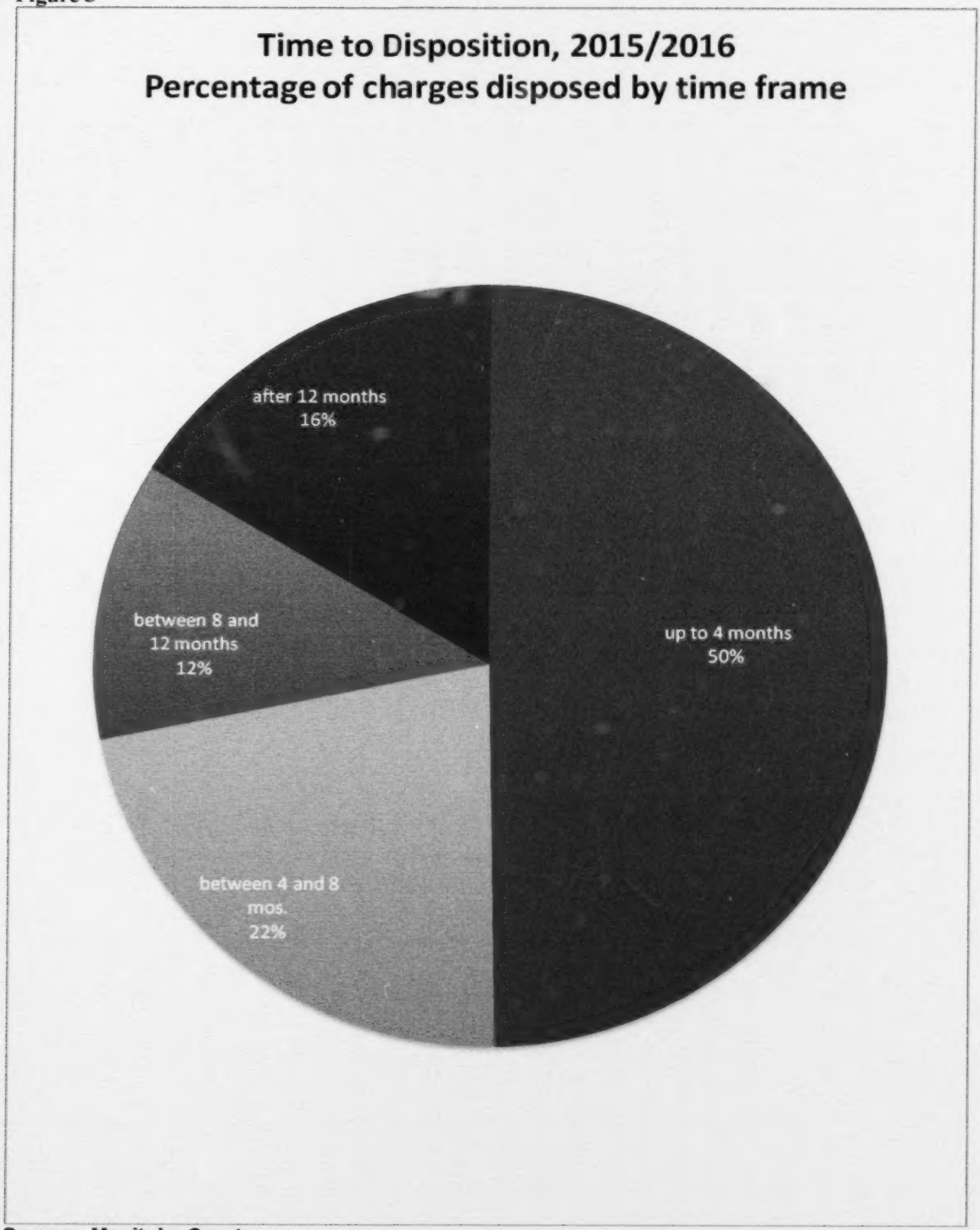
Source: Corrections Key Indicators Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Figure 4



Source: Corrections Key Indicators Report, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada
*Data not available for the provinces of Quebec

Figure 5



Source: Manitoba Courts

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act

The Public Interest Disclosure (Whistleblower Protection) Act came into effect in April 2007. This law gives employees a clear process for disclosing concerns about significant and serious matters (wrongdoing) in the Manitoba public service, and strengthens protection from reprisal. The act builds on protections already in place under other statutes, as well as collective bargaining rights, policies, practices and processes in the Manitoba public service.

Wrongdoing under the act may be: contravention of federal or provincial legislation; an act or omission that endangers public safety, public health or the environment; gross mismanagement; or, knowingly directing or counseling a person to commit a wrongdoing. The act is not intended to deal with routine operational or administrative matters.

A disclosure made by an employee in good faith, in accordance with the act, and with a reasonable belief that wrongdoing has been or is about to be committed is considered to be a disclosure under the act, whether or not the subject matter constitutes wrongdoing. All disclosures receive careful and thorough review to determine if action is required under the act, and must be reported in a department's annual report in accordance with Section 18 of the act.

The following is a summary of disclosures received by Manitoba Justice and The Public Guardian & Trustee for fiscal year 2015/2016:

Information Required Annually **(per Section 18 of the act)**	**Fiscal Year 2015/2016**
The number of disclosures received, and the number acted on and not acted on. *Subsection 18(2)(a)*	**NIL**
The number of investigations commenced as a result of a disclosure. *Subsection 18(2)(b)*	**NIL**
In the case of an investigation that results in a finding of wrongdoing, a description of the wrongdoing and any recommendations or corrective actions taken in relation to the wrongdoing, or the reasons why no corrective action was taken. *Subsection 18(2)(c)*	**NIL**

Capital Investment

Capital investment in Manitoba Justice provides development costs to implement information technology systems and acquire equipment. Capital investment authority is contained in Part B of the annual *Estimates of Expenditure*.

In 2015/2016, Manitoba Justice had capital expenditures for equipment acquisitions $1,922. This is a continuation of previous equipment and systems acquisition practices except that a budget and actual expenditures are now provided under the estimates of capital investment rather than operating appropriations.

Reconciliation Statement of Printed Vote

DETAILS	2015/16 ESTIMATES $(000s)
2015/16 MAIN ESTIMATES	**$3,694**
MAIN ESTIMATES AUTHORITY TRANSFERRED FROM:	
- Capital Assets – Internal Service Adjustments	
2015/16 ESTIMATE	**$3,694**

Capital Investment

Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.	Actual 2014/15 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
1,922	3,694	(1,772)	1	1,552	370	

Explanation:

1. *Correctional centre projects and video conferencing projects were deferred/cancelled or could not be completed and will be carried over to 2016/17.*

Justice Initiatives Fund

The $2.25 million Justice Initiatives Fund (JIF) supports development of initiatives to prevent crime and to improve the justice system in Manitoba. Funding is allocated from the Enabling Appropriation (26-3). Actual expenditures for 2015/16 are recorded in Justice (Corrections and Courts) and Children and Youth Opportunities (Crime Prevention) on the basis of administrative responsibility outlined below.

The following criteria have been established to help evaluate Justice Initiatives Fund proposals:

- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by deterring or preventing crime?
- Does the initiative have the potential to enhance public safety by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the criminal justice system's treatment of offenders and their victims?
- Does the initiative address Indigenous justice issues?
- Will the initiative build on existing community organizations or mechanisms, and will it be responsive to community input and direction?
- Does the initiative respond to the recommendations of a public inquiry or external review of the department's operations?
- Does the initiative have the potential to improve the effectiveness or enhance the efficiency of Manitoba Justice's non-criminal service areas?
- Will the initiative be cost-shared with other levels of government, community organizations, and/or private sector partners?
- Can the initiative be maintained in the long run without significantly increasing government expenditures?

2015/2016 Justice Initiatives Projects and Allocations

Justice Programs: $(000s)

Aboriginal Justice Strategy – This project supports the expansion of the First Nations Community Justice Worker Program within Manitoba Keewatinowi Okimakanak (MKO) communities and similar programs in Manitoba Métis Federation (MMF) communities. The MKO First Nations Justice Strategy (FNJS) that provides the template for expansion offers restorative justice approaches in MKO First Nation communities through a Cree Magistrates Court, and the diversion of appropriate offences to community justice committees. 2015/2016 funding: $600

Onashowewin – This community-based Indigenous justice program provides community justice alternatives to both adult and young offenders in Winnipeg. 2015/2016 funding: $290

Restorative Justice Regional Expansion – Bloodvein, Morden/Portage Area and Salvation Army - To expand the delivery of restorative justice to other regional locations and to develop contract mediators in communities to deliver services as required. 2015/16 funding $29

Electronic Monitoring – This pilot project is testing the use of electronic monitoring technology to provide GPS surveillance of young offenders charged with auto theft in Winnipeg. 2015/2016 funding: $26

New Directions for Children, Youth, Adults and Families Agency – This funding supports the ongoing operation of the Transition, Education and Resources for Females (TERF) program, aimed at developing healthy lifestyles for young women, adult women and transgendered individuals who have been exploited through prostitution. 2015/2016 funding: $177

City of Winnipeg – National Anti-Racism Summit – no funding

Safety Aid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans – The Safety Aid program, a crime prevention program for older Manitobans, was first launched in 2003. This two-part senior home security program, funded jointly by Justice and Healthy Living, helps prevent break and enters and home invasions. The program consists of a Safety Aid team and Safety Aid forgivable loans through the Home Adaptation for Seniors Independence (HASI) program. 2015/2016 funding: $150

Children and Youth Opportunities Programs: $(000s)

Crime Prevention – The Crime Prevention Fund provides financial support to various crime prevention groups and projects to aid in making Manitoba's communities safer places to live. It also funds an annual symposium. 2015/2016 funding: $60

Early Child Development Innovation Fund – Multi-department collaboration to provide resources and support for children at risk to minimize future interventions. 2015/16 funding: $10

Lighthouses – This program stimulates the development of partnerships that support recreational, educational and social programs for young Manitobans. Lighthouses makes use of schools, recreation centres and other community facilities outside school hours for sports, arts, music and other activities organized by and for local youth. The province funded 38 Lighthouse sites in Winnipeg and 33 sites in rural Manitoba in 2014/2015. Annual funding for each site is $12. 2015/2016 funding: $852

Safe Schools Manitoba – Safe Schools Manitoba is a partnership initiative of organizations committed to working together to enhance the safety of Manitoba's schools and communities. The partners include Manitoba Education, Manitoba Children and Youth Opportunities, professional associations, schools, law enforcement, social service agencies, youth, parents and community agencies. 2015/2016 funding: $66

Justice Initiatives Fund

Allocated 2015/16 $(000s)	Estimate 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.	Allocated 2014/15 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
2,245	2,250	(5)		2,231	14	

Justice Initiatives Fund...cont'd

Expenditures by Department	Actual 2015/16 $(000s)	Allocation 2015/16 $(000s)	Variance Over (Under) $(000s)	Expl. No.
Justice				
• Aboriginal Justice Strategy	600	600		
• Onashowewin	270	290	(20)	
• Restorative Justice Regional Expansion Bloodvein and Morden/Portage Area	23	29		
• Salvation Army	30		30	
• Electronic Monitoring	16	26	(10)	
• New Directions for Children, Youth and Families Agency	177	177		
• City of Winnipeg – National Anti-Racism Summit	4		4	
• Safety Aid Crime Prevention for Older Manitobans	150	150		
Children and Youth Opportunities				
• Crime Prevention	60	60		
• Early Childhood Development Innovation Fund	10		10	
• Lighthouses	852	852		
• Safe Schools Manitoba	53	66	(8)	
Total	**2,245**	**2,250**	**(5)**	

Five Year Funding Allocation Summary

2011/12 $(000s)	2012/13 $(000s)	2013/14 $(000s)	2014/15 $(000s)	2015/16 $(000s)
2,219	2,250	2,250	2,231	2,250

Sustainable Development

Section 12 (1) of *The Sustainable Development Act* requires each provincial government department to include information in its annual report about the progress made incorporating sustainable development into its activities. This section of the annual report is intended to identify the department's sustainability in relation to the principles and guidelines of the act, as well as the provincial government's sustainable development procurement goals and guidelines.

Principles and Guidelines

The Sustainable Development Act identifies seven principles and six guidelines to determine the sustainability of an activity. The seven principles of sustainable development include: integration of environmental and economic decisions, stewardship, shared responsibility and understanding, prevention, conservation and enhancement, rehabilitation and reclamation, and global responsibility. The six guidelines of sustainable development are: efficient uses of resources, public participation, access to information, integrated decision making and planning, waste minimization and substitution, and research and innovation.

The department's vision of a safe, just and peaceful society has a connection with the sustainable development principles in that both are committed to building safe, secure and healthy communities. Here are a few highlights of how Manitoba Justice incorporated sustainable development principles and guidelines into its activities for the 2015/2016 fiscal year.

Prevention

The principle of prevention illustrates actions taken to foster an anticipatory and precautionary approach to decision making with the goal of identifying possible adverse effects on the economy, environment, health or society in advance and preventing or mitigating effects that pose as a threat.

Along with already established Justice programs such as the Criminal Property Forfeiture Unit, the Public Safety Investigations Unit and Community Safety's Spotlight initiative, other preventative projects and programs were implemented in 2015/2016 such as;

- Policy Development and Analysis headed the development and assisted in *The Intimate Image Protection Act*. This branch also continues to be an active lead and/or assistant in *The Restorative Justice Act* and the amendments to *The Highway Traffic Act* to increase sanctions for unsafe drivers.

- With federal funding support, Victims Services developed The Domestic Abuse Community Resource Map for Brandon, Manitoba which will assist Indigenous people and newcomers coming from northern communities to locate available resources and services more efficiently.

- Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement launched a two-year pilot Community Safety Officer (CSO) Program in Thompson, Manitoba and 31 First Nation communities transitioned to First Nation Safety Officer (FNSO) Programs. The FNSO Program replaced the federal band constable program, which was terminated by the federal government effective March 31, 2015. The CSO and FNSO Programs enhance public safety in communities.

Global Responsibility

Global Responsibility is a principle that is defined as thinking globally when acting locally, recognizing that there is economic, ecological and social interdependence among provinces and nations, and working co-operatively, within Canada and internationally to integrate economic, environmental, human health and social factors in decision making while developing comprehensive and equitable solution to problems. Some examples for the 2015/2016 fiscal year include:

Policy Development & Analysis took part in a number of Federal/Provincial/Territorial working groups and consulted on changes to criminal law and on collection of justice data: The Impaired Driving Working Group, the Cybercrime Working Group, the Criminal Procedure Working Group, the Sentencing Working Group as well as the Youth Justice Working Group.

Legal Aid Manitoba challenged systemic barriers and advanced the rights of vulnerable groups and individuals by; contributing to the development of a broad national approach focusing on families of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls first and assisted in an application to the court for a Manitoban to be granted the right to die with a doctor assistance.

Shared Responsibility and Understanding

Shared responsibility and understanding is a principle that illustrates actions taken to foster a partnership approach to decision making and program delivery. Actions are taken to engage, involve and reflect the interests of various Manitoba communities and groups in departmental decisions and actions.

The department's various Indigenous justice programs and initiatives exemplify how the department regularly incorporates the principle of shared responsibility and understanding into its ongoing program activities with other levels of government, First Nations communities, non-profit organizations, and Crown corporations. Some examples include:

Provincial Policing maintains support and assistance to a number of integrated policing units, including Project Devote, an integrated RCMP-Winnipeg Police Service unit that investigates cases of missing and murdered Indigenous women and girls. A Family Liaison Contact is embedded in the unit, and the unit is supported by two prosecutors who provide legal advice to investigators on specific files.

As a member of UN Safe Cities, Victim Services provided funding to the Heart Medicine Lodge program of Ka Ni Kanichihk, a registered non-profit corporation developed as part of the UN Safe Cities Initiative. The program offers support to Indigenous women and girls who have been subjected to sexual abuse.

Policy Development and Analysis assisted in developing, planning and preparing material for numerous special projects in 2015/16, including:

The December 2015 stakeholders consultation summit on distracted and impaired driving, the department's response to a consultation on rules on cost awards in Federal Court proceedings, the hosting of the June 2015 meetings of FPT Deputy Ministers of Justice and Public Safety, the 2016 International Legislators Forum session on human trafficking and the departmental reports released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016.

- In 2015/16, a two-year pilot Community Safety Officer (CSO) Program commenced and funding was allocated to 31 First Nation communities to launch First Nation Safety Officer (FNSO) Programs. CSOs and FNSOs assist the local policing authority, deliver crime prevention programs, connect persons in need with appropriate social services, provide information to the local policing authority, enforce and maintain a public presence in the community. CSOs and FNSOs may also enforce municipal and/or band by-laws and specific provisions of provincial statutes.

- A pilot Civilian Monitor program was launched in 2015/16 by the Manitoba Police Commission (MPC) that included the recruiting and training of six civilian monitors as per *The Police Services Act*. The monitors are designated to oversee assigned Independent Investigative Unit (IIU) cases, involving police action causing death.

In 2015, Victim Services integrated their services on a rotational basis at Snowflake Place for Children and Youth, a child advocacy centre providing multi-level services and support to child and youth victims of abuse.

Efficient Use of Resources

Efficient use of resources is a sustainable guideline that involves the application and use of proper resource pricing, demand management and resource allocation together with incentives to encourage the efficient use of resources; and employs full cost accounting to provide better information for decision makers. Some of the department's achievements for 2015/16 are as such:

The new Intensive Case Assessment Process was implemented by Prosecutions to improve and expedite court processes. The program has been extended to include all pre-charge review in the City of Winnipeg and discussions are currently underway with the RCMP and Winnipeg Police to implement electronic disclosure to improve efficiency and speed of disclosure.

In 2015, the Manitoba Human Rights Commission addressed the growing number of requests of on-site human rights education. In addition to offering their standard educational programs, the Commission was able to meet the challenge by increasing the number of in person seminars and utilizing available technology via virtual seminars, increasing awareness and dialogue of human rights issues within northern communities.

Legal Aid Manitoba has adopted a new interfaced, web-based electronic LAM application within the city and rural areas. The e-application has proven to save time, provide improved accuracy and offer data collection capabilities for reporting purposes. In 2016/17, it is anticipated that the application will also be available to private bar and to the public through an external website and eventually available in locations where Internet access is limited or un-accessible.

Access to Information

Manitoba Justice provides information to the general public in a variety of ways including but not limited to news releases, the Courts, publications, processing requests under *The Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act* (FIPPA), *The Personal Health Information Act* (PHIA), and its website at www.gov.mb.ca/justice.

The department processed 172 formal FIPPA access requests in the 2015/16 fiscal year. All of the FIPPA requests were completed within the required time frame and in full compliance with the legislation.

In 2015, the Human Rights Commission raised the public focus of the commission's profile as the primary resource on human rights, while expanding the educational mandate by developing a three year strategic plan that includes the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action.

Integrated Decision Making and Planning

This guideline is defined as actions taken to encourage and facilitate decision making and planning processes to make them more efficient, timely, accountable and cross-sectoral, and address and account for intergenerational effects.

Victim Services continues to utilize funds allotted by the Criminal Property Forfeiture Fund to financially support families affected by domestic violence. In 2015/16, this support was expanded to include the following:

- financial support for the Justice Practitioners Summit, the National Wiping Away the Tears Gathering and the National Roundtable on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls as well as counselling support for the families who attended.
- financial coverage for surviving family members requiring transportation and parking to attend preliminary hearings, sentencing hearings and trials.
- support for Indigenous and non-Indigenous community agencies, to provide additional services to victims of crime.

Sustainable principles and guidelines are further demonstrated in the department's sustainable procurement practices.

Sustainable Development Procurement

Manitoba Justice's sustainable procurement practices are based on the provincial government's sustainable development procurement goals that were first established in 2002. The following occurred in the 2015/2016 fiscal year:

1. Education, Training and Awareness

To increase awareness of the benefits of sustainable development procurement practices, key administrative and procurement staff attended a highly informative session on "Advancing Sustainable Development in the Public Sector" that supplied new tools, resources, ideas and success stories on how to improve on purchasing practices that are environmentally friendly and socially responsible.

Manitoba Justice also continued with the provision of an online sustainable development intranet site that is used as a reference guide for department staff. The website covers a variety of sustainable development topics including legislative requirements, sustainable business practices that relate to the department's action plan, reports, green choice products and resources. The department also encouraged staff to use sustainable methods of transportation.

2. Pollution Prevention and Human Health Protection

To protect the health and environment of Manitobans from possible adverse effects of provincial government operations and activities, and provide a safe and healthy working environment; the department continued recycling a variety of waste including paper, beverage cans, plastic, books, cardboard, furniture and equipment to reduce solid waste sent to landfills.

To further minimize the waste of paper, the department continued best practices of scanning, storing and sending documents in electronic form; replacing paper based business magazines and news papers with online subscriptions, printing and copying double-sided when possible, and scheduling, corresponding and reporting by email. To minimize paper-based mailings, Manitoba Justice continued the practice of referring the general public to its internet site to obtain more information about the department's programs, initiatives and reports, and its intranet site to provide important departmental information online for staff reference.

Legal Aid Manitoba is maintaining its' efforts to minimize paper usage. A new program called PBOnline that first introduced electronic certificates, file authorizations and disbursements to the branch in 2014, has now rolled out a new billing system allowing private bar lawyers to submit bills for payment electronically. The online processes have already significantly reduced consumption of paper, postage cost and turnaround time.

3. Reduction of Fossil Fuel Emissions

Manitoba Justice uses a variety of vehicles for circuit court, the transport of offenders in custody or property in trust, and business in general. To contribute to the provincial government's overall goal to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels, the department annually reviews its fleet for efficiency and sustainability. We current have six environmentally friendly vehicles (electric hybrids) that run on a combination of electricity and gas.

In efforts to substitute regular fossil fuels with ethanol-blended fuel and alternate energy sources, the department continued the practice of using various types of fuels and electricity as an alternate energy source for the department's owned and leased vehicles and equipment.

Manitoba Justice strives to reduce the consumption of fossil fuels while ensuring the safety of our passengers at all times.

Further contributions are made by the department to reduce fossil fuel consumption by continuing the use of walker and cyclist couriers for deliveries within downtown Winnipeg and by encouraging staff to annually participate in the National Commuter Challenge. In 2016, participating staff logged in 5,080 kilometers which converts to 48,048 calories burned, 346 litres of fuel saved and 790 kilograms of greenhouse emissions conserved for the one week period.

4. Resource Conservation

To assist the provincial government with its commitment to reducing the total consumption of utilities in provincial government premises, the department continued working with Manitoba Finance's Accommodation Services Division to ensure Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™ standards were used where feasible in construction projects for Justice facilities.

To increase the proportion of environmentally preferable products and services within the context of reduced resource use, the department purchased products that minimize waste by replacing virgin consumable products with sustainable (green) choices that contain post-consumer waste, are remanufactured, reusable or recyclable. Where possible, the department also purchased products that are non-toxic, biodegradable, energy efficient and use minimal packaging.

For the 2015-16 fiscal year, the department maintained its high averages of sustainable purchases for office paper (98 per cent green), hygiene tissue paper (100 per cent), caulk, glue and tape (100 per cent), garbage bags (91 per cent), rags and wipes (90 per cent) and computer furniture (98 per cent). 58 per cent of correctional institution chairs, 36 per cent of shipping supplies and 41 per cent of filing supplies were also sustainable purchases.

Appendix I

In accordance with Schedule N of Order-In-Council 388/2013 dated November 13, 2013, as amended by OIC 407/2013, OIC 446/2013, OIC 142/2014, OIC 458/2014, OIC 480/2014 and OIC 570/2014, 150/2015, 502/2015 & 552/2015 the Minister of Justice is responsible for administering:

The Body Armour and Fortified Vehicle Control Act
The Child Sexual Exploitation and Human Trafficking Act
The International Commercial Arbitration Act
The Constitutional Questions Act
The Correctional Services Act
The Court of Appeal Act
The Provincial Court Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act
The Court Security Act
The Crime Prevention Foundation Act
The Criminal Property Forfeiture Act
The Cross-Border Policing Act
The Crown Attorneys Act
The Child Custody Enforcement Act
The Discriminatory Business Practices Act
The Domestic Violence and Stalking Act
The Enforcement of Canadian Judgments Act
The Enforcement of Judgments Conventions Act
The Escheats Act
The Manitoba Evidence Act [Division VI of Part I]
The Executive Government Organization Act
[subsection 12(2), only, as Keeper of the Great Seal]
The Expropriation Act
The Family Property Act
The Fatality Inquiries Act
The Fortified Buildings Act
The Gunshot and Stab Wounds Mandatory Reporting Act
The Helen Betty Osborne Memorial Foundation Act
The Human Rights Code
The Inter-jurisdictional Support Orders Act
The Intimate Image Protection Act
The Intoxicated Persons Detention Act
The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Act
The Canada - United Kingdom Judgments Enforcement Act
The Jury Act
The Department of Justice Act
The Justice for Victims of Child Pornography Act
The Law Enforcement Review Act
The Law Fees and Probate Charge Act
The Law Reform Commission Act
The Legal Aid Manitoba Act
The Lobbyists Registration Act
The Mental Health Act [Part 10 and clauses 125(1)(i) and (j)]

The Minors Intoxicating Substances Control Act
The Missing Persons Act
The Municipal By-law Enforcement Act
The Police Services Act
The Privacy Act
The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act
The Proceedings Against the Crown Act
The Profits of Criminal Notoriety Act
The Provincial Offences Act
The Public Guardian and Trustee Act
The Public Trustee Act
The Restorative Justice Act
The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act
The International Sale of Goods Act
The Sheriffs Act
The Statutes and Regulations Act
The Interprovincial Subpoena Act
The Summary Convictions Act
The Transboundary Pollution Reciprocal Access Act
The Uniform Law Conference Commissioners Act
The Vacant Property Act
The Victims' Bill of Rights
The Witness Security Act

Other statutes related to areas for which the Minister of Justice is responsible:

The Age of Majority Act
An Act to Repeal the Statute of Frauds
The Apportionment Act
The Arbitration Act
The Blood Test Act
The Boundary Lines and Line Fences Act
The Builders' Liens Act
The Civil Remedies against Organized Crime Act
The Class Proceedings Act
The Controverted Elections Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Small Claims Practices Act
The Court of Queen's Bench Surrogate Practice Act
The Debtors' Arrest Act (Public Unconsolidated)
The Defamation Act
The Dependants Relief Act
The Distress Act
The Domicile and Habitual Residence Act
The Equality of Status Act
The Executions Act
The Factors Act
The Family Maintenance Act
The Fatal Accidents Act
The Federal Courts Jurisdiction Act
The Fraudulent Conveyances Act

The Frustrated Contracts Act
The Garage Keepers Act
The Garnishment Act
The Gold Clauses Act
The Guarantors' Liability Act
The Health Care Directives Act
The Homesteads Act
The Hotel Keepers Act
The Infants' Estates Act
The Interpretation Act
The International Trusts Act
The Intestate Succession Act
The Judgments Act
The Law of Property Act
The Limitation of Actions Act
The Manitoba Evidence Act (Parts I and IV)
The Marine Insurance Act
The Married Women's Property Act
The Mental Health Act (Part 9)
The Mercantile Law Amendment Act
The Mortgage Act
The Newspapers Act
The Nuisance Act
The Occupiers' Liability Act
The Official Securities Act
The Parental Responsibility Act
The Parents' Maintenance Act
The Perpetuities and Accumulations Act
The Petty Trespasses Act
The Powers of Attorney Act
The Presumption of Death Act
The Registration of Property Restraint Orders Act
The Repair Shops Act
The Retirement Plan Beneficiaries Act
The Sale of Good Act
The Sand and Gravel Act
The Short Forms Act
The Soldiers' Estates Act
The Stable Keepers Act
The Survivorship Act
The Threshers' Liens Act
The Tortfeasors and Contributory Negligence Act
The Trustee Act
The Unconscionable Transactions Relief Act
The Warehousemen's Liens Act
The Wills Act

Appendix II

Court of Appeal Office in Manitoba

Winnipeg

Appendix III

Court of Queen's Bench Offices in Manitoba

Winnipeg
Brandon
Dauphin
Flin Flon
Minnedosa
Morden
Portage la Prairie
St. Boniface
Selkirk
Swan River
The Pas
Thompson
Virden

Appendix IV

Court Centres and Circuit Court locations within Manitoba – Winnipeg and Regional

The following is a list of court centres and circuit court locations within Manitoba:

Brandon
- Boissevain
- Sioux Valley

Dauphin
- Camperville
- Roblin

Flin Flon
- Cranberry Portage
- Snow Lake

Minnedosa
- Rossburn
- Russell
- Waywayseecappo

Morden

Portage la Prairie
- Sandy Bay

Selkirk
- Arborg
- Ashern
- Beausejour
- Berens River
- Bloodvein
- Fisher Branch
- Garden Hill
- Gimli
- Little Grand Rapids
- Lundar
- Pauingassi
- Peguis
- Poplar River
- Powerview (formerly Pine Falls)
- St. Martin
- St. Theresa Point
- Stonewall

Steinbach
- Altona
- Emerson
- St. Pierre-Jolys

Swan River

The Pas
- Easterville
- Grand Rapids
- Moose Lake
- Pukatawagan

Thompson
- Brochet
- Churchill
- Cross Lake
- Gillam
- God's Lake Narrows
- God's River
- Lac Brochet
- Leaf Rapids
- Lynn Lake
- Nelson House
- Norway House
- Oxford House
- Shamattawa
- South Indian Lake
- Split Lake

Virden

Winnipeg – 408 York Avenue
- Manitoba Youth Centre

Winnipeg – St. Boniface

Winnipeg – Summary Convictions Court

Appendix V

The following is a list of some of the most commonly contacted branches, boards, agencies and programs reporting to the Minister of Justice. To contact offices not listed here, please call:

Manitoba Government Inquiry
1-866-626-4862, toll free outside Winnipeg

Aboriginal and Community Law Enforcement
1800 – 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
204-945-2408

Aboriginal Courtwork Program
3rd Floor – 408 York Ave.
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-0024

Administration, Finance & Justice Innovation
1110 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2878

Legal Services Branch
730 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2832

Compensation for Victims of Crime
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0899
1-800-262-9344

Legal Services Branch - Constitutional Law
1205 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0679

Community Safety Division
810 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-7804

Court of Appeal
Main Floor – 408 York Ave.
Winnipeg, MB R3C 0P9
204-945-2647

Court of Queen's Bench
Room 100C - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
Civil: 204-945-0344
Criminal: 204-945-3040
Family Division (Divorce): 204-945-2920
Administration: 204-945-0091

Courts Division
235 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0504

Deputy Minister's Office
110 Legislative Building – 450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
204-945-3739

Legal Services Branch - Family Law
1230 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-0268

Human Rights Commission
7th Floor - 175 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3R8
204-945-3007

Independent Investigation Unit
700 – 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
204-948-7000

Law Enforcement Review Agency
420 - 155 Carlton Street
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
204-945-8667

Law Reform Commission
432 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2896

Legal Aid Manitoba
4th Floor - 287 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0R9
204-985-8500

Legislative Counsel
410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-5758

Maintenance Enforcement
Building #80 – 352 Donald St.
Winnipeg MB R3B 2H8
204-945-7133

Manitoba Police Commission
1801 – 155 Carlton St.
Winnipeg MB R3C 3H8
204-948-1400

Manitoba Prosecutions Service
510 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-2852

Minister's Office
104 Legislative Building – 450 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 0V8
204-945-3728

Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
210 - 1 Wesley Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 4C6
204-945-2088

Policy Development and Analysis
1210 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-6726

Provincial Court
Main Floor, 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-3454

The Public Guardian and Trustee
155 Carlton Street – Suite 500
Winnipeg MB R3C 5R9
204-945-2700

Review Board (Criminal Code)
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-4438

Sheriff Services, Civil Enforcement Section
2nd Floor - 373 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 4S4
204-945-2107

Summary Convictions Court
100 – 373 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 4S4
204-945-3156

Vehicle Impoundment Registry
2nd Floor - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-4454

Victim/Witness Assistance
400 - 408 York Avenue
Winnipeg MB R3C 0P9
204-945-3594
1-866-635-1111

Victim Services
1410 - 405 Broadway
Winnipeg MB R3C 3L6
204-945-6851
1-866-484-2846